

FBIS**DAILY REPORT
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MBFR DELEGATE URGES PROGRESS TOWARD AGREEMENT

LD251756 Moscow TASS in English 1730 GMT 25 Feb 82

[Text] Vienna, 25 Feb, TASS -- A regular plenary meeting of the participants in the Vienna talks on mutual reduction of armed forces and armaments in central Europe was addressed today by head of the FRG delegation Ambassador W. Boss. He limited himself to a brief remark that the joint project of the first agreement tabled by the socialist countries is being studied and reiterated the previous stand of the West on a number of separate aspects of the talks.

Representative of the Soviet delegation said at the meeting with journalists that the West's avoiding to discuss the draft project contrasts sharply with its widely publicized statements about the "interest" in reaching agreement in Vienna. But what interest is there if for a long time now NATO countries have been stubbornly avoiding the proposal of the socialist countries to start formulating the text of the agreement? Whether the Western participants in the talks wish it or not, the objective situation at the talks is now such that the time for generalized and quite often futile debates has passed and it is time to get down "without" delay to purposeful work on the very text of the agreement, the Soviet representatives said.

The project suggested by the socialist countries represents a good, sound basis for this work. It is a complete and all-embracing document which formulates clearly and precisely the process of the reduction of armed forces and armaments. It has reflected the results of prolonged talks. Each of its sections, each of its articles have been thoroughly considered from the viewpoint of the fundamental principle of undiminished security of every side.

The draft project thoroughly balances the interests of security of all 19 states represented in Vienna. The participants in the talks from socialist countries went more than half-way to meet the West, taking into consideration in its document the essential aspects of the West's stand. Thus, the project took into consideration the idea of two-stage reduction and contractual parity, the proposal of the Western side on collective freezing of the numerical strength of forces and armaments between the stages. The rule envisaging that not one of the participants should have after two stages of reductions the armed forces numbering over 50 percent of the collective level of 900 thousand people for every alliance and many other things have been taken into account.

It is quite obvious, the Soviet representative said in conclusion, that the West by avoiding to give answer to constructive initiatives of the socialist countries assumes the responsibility for further dragging out the talks.

PRAVDA COMMENTARY IN U.S. STAND TO GENEVA

LD200644 Moscow in English to North America 2300 GMT 19 Feb 82

[Text] How are things in Geneva? Many people are taking a keen interest in the Soviet-American negotiations there on limiting medium-range nuclear arms in Europe. Here is a report on the subject from the Soviet national daily PRAVDA by its commentator, Vladlen Kuznetsov:

There is worldwide interest among the public and the mass media in the stand formulated by Leonid Brezhnev at his meeting with representatives of the Socialist International Consultative Council on Disarmament. This stand was later, on the 10th of this month, spelled out by the Soviet news agency TASS in its publication "A New Round of the Arms Race -- To Be or Not To Be." The Soviet leader reaffirmed the country's readiness to reach agreement even now on a complete renunciation by both sides, East and West, of all types of medium-range arms aimed at targets in Europe. The Soviet Union, he indicated, would be prepared to proceed even further and reach agreement on ridding Europe of nuclear weapons completely -- tactical as well as medium range.

This would be a real zero option, and the Soviet Union is prepared to accept it. The Soviet Union, in an effort to facilitate agreement, has proposed that the medium-range arms of both sides in Europe be frozen, qualitatively as well as quantitatively, for the duration of the talks, and President Brezhnev added that during such a moratorium the Soviet Union would be prepared to reduce some of its medium-range arms in the European part of the country on a unilateral basis.

In a general summing up of the situation at the Geneva talks President Brezhnev said their initial stage aroused some misgivings because of the obvious unwillingness of the American side to seek a basis for mutually acceptable agreement. This assessment was probably proved correct. No sooner had President Reagan heard of the new Soviet proposals than, in an obvious effort to reduce their attractiveness to European and world opinion, he announced that the American delegation in Geneva had submitted for Soviet consideration a draft treaty on medium-range nuclear missiles. But what sort of a draft is this? It's the same as the old zero option that the Soviet Union already rejected as being unacceptable. This zero option calls for the complete dismantling of the Soviet medium-range nuclear potential -- of the SS-4, SS-5 and SS-20 missiles. In exchange for this all that is offered is a cancellation of the plans to deploy 572 Pershing-II and cruise missiles in some of the West European NATO countries next year.

In short, this is an offer to give up something that doesn't yet exist while leaving intact the European nuclear arsenals of the Pentagon and NATO. That's the kind of equation that has been drawn up in Washington, and declared fair into the bargain. The Soviet Union is being asked to scrap its nuclear shield, while there is no intention whatever of beating the NATO nuclear sword into plowshares. Fairness is presumably interpreted in Washington as riding roughshod over the principle of equality and equal security, which is the alpha and omega of contemporary international politics.

On the 25th of last month there was a meeting of the Soviet foreign minister and the American secretary of state in Geneva. They concluded that there are differences of principle between the positions of the two sides which remain unsurmountable. It was agreed, however, that the delegations of the Soviet Union and the United States would continue discussing specific problems of nuclear arms limitation in Europe. President Brezhnev's new and concrete peace proposals are addressed to the United States and its West European NATO partners. Well-founded and earnest, these proposals require a response in the same vein. As for the Reagan zero option, a political zero remains just that -- a zero no matter how one insists on it.

DISARMAMENT ENVOY CITED ON CHEMICAL THREAT

LD251728 Moscow TASS in English 1638 GMT 25 Feb 82

[Text] Geneva, 25 Feb, TASS -- Programmes of producing binary and other types of chemical weapons, which are being implemented by the United States, and their deployment in Europe and other parts of the globe pose a grave threat to peace, stressed Viktor Israelyan, the USSR's representative at the disarmament committee. He spoke here at a session of the special working group from the special group of the disarmament committee on banning chemical weapons which resumed work under chairmanship of Bogumil Sujka, representative of the Polish People's Republic, at Geneva's Palais des Nations. Effective work of the group is hindered by the decision, recently adopted by the Washington administration, to boost the production of new generations of chemical warfare agents.

The Soviet delegation circulated at the disarmament committee the TASS statement of February 19, 1982 calling to avert the heinous crime against peace and humanity, now being prepared and to prevent the plans of turning whole continents into gas chambers.

COMMENTARIES ON U.S. CHEMICAL WEAPON PLANS

Kolesnichenko in PRAVDA

WA261700 Moscow APN DAILY REVIEW in English 15 Feb 82

[Correspondent T. Kolesnichenko article in 14 February PRAVDA: "Attention: Gases"]

[Text] The draft of the federal budget for the 1983 fiscal year, presented by the U.S. administration earlier this week, allocates 810 million dollars for mass production of war gasses. Billions of dollars are to be spent on the American "chemical re-armament" programme in the future.

Facts have leaked into the American press lately indicating that the United States is engaged in unprecedented preparations for a chemical war. A secret conference attended by 250 top-ranking officers representing chemical services of the U.S. Army quartered in 36 American states, Puerto Rico and Europe was held at Fort McClellan last year to work out and approve a programme for training the army for a chemical war.

The number of war gas depots is growing. J. Morrissey, a specialist in this field, claims that more than 40,000 tons of chemical reagents are being stored ready for combat use at U.S. bases on the Johnson atoll in the Pacific, in ten cities in the United States and at one base in West Germany.

Last year the U.S. Congress outlaid 20 million dollars for the construction of a plant to produce binary gas at Pine Bluff, Arkansas.

President Franklin D. Roosevelt once called chemical weapons "inhuman" and "ghastly". During the cold war, however, the Pentagon began secretly to develop and manufacture war gases. When the accident involving a gas leak which killed more than 6,000 sheep near Salt Lake City became public knowledge, President Nixon once again placed a ban on the production of war gases. Later, at long last, President Ford signed the Geneva protocol proscribing the use of chemical weapons. It turned out later that it was all sheer hypocrisy: Flouting the ban, during those years the United States not only produced but also used war gases (in Vietnam and Cambodia). For fear of provoking a public outcry, the White House and the Pentagon had kept all that under their hat. The policy adopted by the Reagan administration today is an open challenge to American public opinion and the world at large.

American propaganda claims that the United States is developing and stockpiling chemical weapons only for the purpose of defence. U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig said so a few days ago. The facts indicate, however, that the United States is preparing for an offensive chemical war, and on the territory of other countries at that.

At present the United States is putting direct pressure on its NATO allies to make them increase their arsenals of chemical weapons. The New York TIMES said that the United States was making big efforts to convince its partners of the need to "deter" the Soviet Union. These are the chief causes of the anti-Soviet campaign which is being waged with ever growing energy by the U.S. mass media which accuse the Soviet Union of producing and using chemical weapons.

The lie about Soviet "chemical weapons" is being exported to Europe and other countries by the Voice of America and other American propaganda services. They are all singing the same song, putting all blame on the Russians who allegedly make the West prepare for chemical war. This is not surprising, since there must be an excuse and an explanation for Reagan's requested allocations for the development of chemical weapons and the plans to exterminate millions of people on the "testing grounds" of Europe.

It should be added here that Washington's new propaganda campaign will fail like all the previous ones. Slander against the Soviet Union will remain slander, while the real fact that Washington is preparing for a chemical war is impossible to conceal.

The new step made by the U.S. administration in further escalating the arms race has once again laid bare before the Americans and the world at large the threat which Washington's policy poses for the future of mankind.

General Chervov on Rearmament

LD260942 Moscow TASS in English 0816 GMT 26 Feb 82

["Chemical Threat to Europe" -- TASS headline; by Col Gen Nikolay Chervov]

[Text] Moscow, 26 Feb, TASS -- Aggressive militarist aspirations of the United States have been vividly revealed by another fact -- Washington's preparation for a chemical war. James Wade, assistant to the secretary of defence, told Congress on September 15, 1981 that rapid armament with advanced types of chemical weapons will enable the U.S. Army to wage a large-scale chemical war in Europe against the Warsaw Treaty countries. On February 8, 1982 President Ronald Reagan announced a multi-billion dollar programme of "chemical rearmament" of the United States.

The following attracts one's attention in the statements by the Washington official: First, the United States has begun rapid production of a new generation of chemical weapons -- binary ones; second, the Pentagon intends to create a potential for waging a large-scale chemical war; third, a chemical war is to be waged in Europe.

It is now clear to all why Washington needed the slanderous fabrications that the Soviet Union, allegedly, used or might use toxic agents either in Afghanistan or Kampuchea. On the one hand, this monstrous lie was needed to conceal Washington's own crimes during the years of the U.S. aggression in Indochina, and on the other, to justify somewhat the White House's decision to start mass production of chemical weapons.

From the military point of view, there are no doubts that chemical weapons are offensive weapons, weapons of aggression and mass annihilation, rather than defensive. Even in minutest doses it is lethal to people, and is, therefore, along with nuclear and bacteriological weapons, among the most dangerous and barbaric types of weaponry. Suffice it to mention that only a kilogram of the U.S. Army's basic toxic agent "VX" contains about four million lethal doses.

It is not difficult to see the threat posed by the U.S. decision to the population in the Federal Republic of Germany and other European NATO countries, for civilians are totally defenceless before this deadly means of mass annihilation. In case of its use, the losses among civilians will by far surpass military casualties.

The British journal NEW SCIENTIST reports that computer estimates show that the ratio between the losses among civilians and the armed forces during the use of tactical nuclear weapons will be eight to one, whereas during the use of chemical weapons -- twenty to one.

As is known, talks on the prohibition of chemical weapons, with the participation of the Soviet Union and the United States, were under way in Geneva before 1981. They were broken through the fault of the United States. Why is the United States opposed to the prohibition of chemical weapons?

The chief cause is that the present Washington administration decided to expand and renew on a large scale the American arsenal of chemical weapons, and regards any talks on banning such weapons as an obstacle in the way of its plan.

The United States already possesses the world's largest stocks of chemical weapons. According to various foreign estimates, they amount to 150,000-300,000 tons and include about three million units of chemical ammunition.

This is enough to kill all living things on Earth. The Pentagon, however, intends to increase the amounts of chemical ammunition to five million units, including about two million binary ones. It is reported that the United States intends to deploy chemical weapons on its numerous military bases, including on Diego Garcia Island.

Another cause is the open intention of overseas strategists to turn Europe into a cockpit of a nuclear and chemical war. They in Washington are not even trying to conceal that the planned "rearmament" of Western Europe with new American medium-range nuclear missiles, the beginning of the production of thousands of neutron units of ammunition, and the stationing in European countries of a new generation of chemical weapons (so-called binary ammunition) are links of the same chain, of the same notorious American strategy of a "limited" nuclear war in Europe. Preparation for a large-scale chemical war is an integral part of the U.S. military strategy oriented at the entire range of wars -- from a universal (world) to local (limited) ones with the first use of nuclear and other types of weapons of mass annihilation.

Cynically elaborating the plans of turning Europe into a theatre of military operations with the use of nuclear (neutron) weapons, the Pentagonites are now hastily preparing deadly gas chambers for the European peoples. According to U.S. Defence Department officials, the American troops in Europe will shortly receive advanced types of chemical weapons.

Binary chemical ammunition will be deployed first in Great Britain, West Germany and Italy, and then in other European countries. Besides, aircraft carriers, plying in the eastern Atlantic and Mediterranean, will also carry chemical weapons in the form of "Big Eye" aviation bombs. And all this is being hypocritically presented as manifestation of Washington's "Atlantic solidarity" with regard to its allies.

The assurances of the Pentagon generals of their concern for the security of the allies can hardly delude West Germans, Belgians and British. People in Western Europe are becoming more and more convinced that the Pentagon's atomic maniacs may decide, without thinking, to destroy whole nations for the sake of achieving American great-power goals on the pretext of fighting the "communist threat". That is why the Western Europeans resolutely oppose the transformation of Europe into Washington's chemical testing ground.

As to the Soviet Union, no lie on the part of Washington can cast aspersions on its honest and consistent peace policy. Unlike the United States, it has never used chemical weapons anywhere against anyone. It has never breached the 1925 Geneva protocol, has been constantly pressing and continues to press for banning this criminal means of warfare and destroying all its stockpiles.

The USSR believes that the solution of the problem of international security should be sought along the path of disarmament talks, including prohibition of chemical weapons. An agreement on this score is quite realistic. Certain groundwork has been laid at the talks on the prohibition of chemical weapons for subsequent accords. Replying to a letter by an Australian organisation coming out for international cooperation and disarmament, Leonid Brezhnev pointed out "we also consider it extremely urgent to resume the Soviet-American talks on prohibiting chemical weapons which were interrupted unilaterally by the American side." It is up to Washington to respond.

Yemelyanov in IZVESTIYA

PM241701 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 23 Feb 82 Morning Edition p 5

[Article by T. Yemelyanov: "Chemistry in the Pentagon's Plans"]

[Text] The ancient myth relates how the evil Procrustes could not stand people whose height failed to correspond to the length of his bed.

He regarded his bed as the standard and therefore lopped off portions of the people who fell into his hands if they were too big for the "standard" and stretched them if they were too short.

The U.S. military-industrial complex and its top political managers want to "transform" the world to their own American model, and to this end they are intimidating mankind with the following dilemma: Either the planet proceeds along the "American path" of development or it will become a gigantic bed of Procrustes -- that is to say, of the Pentagon -- on which hundreds of millions of people will be dispatched to the next world by sophisticated "humane" means. Washington has declared the neutron bomb and poison gases to be such weapons. Recently Washington has been attaching great significance to the accelerated production of chemical weapons.

Poison gases were the first weapon of mass destruction invented in the world. In World War I some 100,000 people were killed by them and over 1 million were crippled. In 1925 the well-known Geneva protocol banning the use of chemicals as weapons was adopted. But literally a few months after its publication, on 20 December 1925, Gen (A. Fris), commander of the U.S. chemical troops, publicly stated: "Poison gases as a means of warfare are logically justified. They are a humane, cheap and powerful weapons." The general's revelations were not just his personal viewpoint -- they reflected the hopes of the U.S. military and ruling circles: It was not for nothing that for almost 50 years the United States refused to accede to the Geneva protocol. It ran counter to the extensive development of chemical weapons that had already begun in the United States. In 1922 85 U.S. Army officers, 73 chemists and over 8,000 other personnel were taking part in this research at the specially created Edgewood arsenal. The U.S. Congress released \$0.6 million for these purposes in 1922-1923, and in 1924 as much as \$1 million. Work was undertaken in the strictest secrecy -- it became known only after an accident leading to the deaths of 162 people.

It is indicative that in 1935, when the Italian fascists released masses of mustard gas against the troops and civilian population during their aggression against Ethiopia, and Red Cross representatives wrote indignantly "this is not war but the mass asphyxiation by gas of thousands of defenseless old men, women and children," Washington did not say a word in denunciation of the aggressors.

Finally, a few years ago, under pressure from the world public, the White House was obliged (by the hand of the then-U.S. president, G. Ford) to sign the Geneva protocol. And what happened? The devil's kitchen for the production of chemical weapons in the United States operated "flat out," while the weapons themselves were used in Southeast Asia. Then, in 1978, A. Haig, at the time NATO supreme allied commander, Europe, demanded a sharp increase in the NATO armies' chemical weapons supply. His successor in this post, Gen B. Rogers, is now fighting with all his might for the implementation of the plan compiled by Haig, who is now "pushing" from his place in the State Department. President R. Reagan himself has given the order for the mass production of chemical weapons. The plans and appeals of the three top-ranking U.S. figures are all the more sinister in that two of them -- Haig and Rogers -- took part, in commanding posts, in the U.S. aggression against the Vietnamese people, whose country was strewn and saturated with poisonous chemicals like no other country in the history of mankind. Tens of thousands of Vietnamese died from so-called "defoliation," from the spraying of "Agent Orange" from U.S. aircraft, while almost 2 million lost their health -- twice the number of soldiers crippled by gas in World War I!

In August 1970 Senator (K.) [initial as published] Nelson addressed Congress, stating: "Mr President: Since 1962 the United States has used new means of warfare that will have the gravest effect on all living beings in the country, in Vietnam. Our nation has planted an ecological time-bomb in Vietnam."

The senator did not yet know what a terrible prophecy his words would prove to be for the United States itself. He did not imagine that the U.S. chemical war in Vietnam, like a boomerang thrown by a criminal hand, would hit millions of Americans. The British weekly THE OBSERVER wrote: "For many Americans who fought in Vietnam the war is not over.... It turns out that the U.S. Armed Forces' use of 'Agent Orange' in Vietnam has led to diseases in thousands of young Americans who believed they had emerged unscathed from the war."

Not so long ago a movie about a cat and a mouse was specially made and shown for top-ranking Pentagon and CIA officials. The screen -- unusually -- showed a cat retreating in terror from a mouse. This strange behavior by the cat is explained by the fact that it had been given a minute dose of a drug known throughout the world as LSD. One drop of LSD had "inverted" the cat's natural instinct and caused it to have hallucinations in which the mouse had become a gigantic predator. General (Grizi), who was then commander of the U.S. Chemical Corps, left the movie delighted, stating that with drugs it would be possible to paralyze not only the command and staff of the enemy's armies, but also all his armed forces. The general's fantasy developed like a Hitchcock movie. If we sprayed LSD in aerosol form, he dreamed, we would totally disorganize the enemy's most remote rear areas -- this, he said, is a weapon immeasurably more powerful even than nuclear bombs. The U.S. military manual "3-16" includes LSD as a chemical weapon ready for use. Well, the biochemist Frank Olson, who worked at the Forst Detrick military base, has in the meantime become a victim of the Pentagon's LSD experiments. Accidentally swallowing a drink containing a dose of LSD instead of Coca-Cola, he jumped from the 10th floor -- like U.S. Defense Secretary Forrestal, who lost his reason over the "Russian threat."

But LSD is "kid stuff" compared with other poisons with which the U.S. Army is already equipped. One milligram of the gas "Sarin," for example, is enough to kill a man.

A standard "Sarin bomb" contains 156 kg of the stuff -- enough to kill 156 million people. Not only bombs, but also shells, mines and missiles can be filled with "Sarin." The detonation of a "Sarin bomb" lethally poisons the air over a 20 km radius. Gases like "Soman" and "Tabun" act similarly. The latest thing in the horrific U.S. chemical warfare fashion is binary shells filled with paralyzing nerve gas.

After "test-running" its chemical weapons on Vietnamese soil the United States now plans to fill West Europe with them, especially Britain, Italy and the FRG. Particular mention must be made of the fact that the FRG is already the largest American chemical weapons dump outside the United States. The United States is thus preparing for West Europe the fate of the first "theater of operations" using chemical weapons. That is how Washington understands "Atlantic solidarity"!

The USSR and all the socialist countries have not only been warning of the threatening catastrophe but have also been making every effort to avert it. They have been striving tirelessly for a complete halt to chemical weapons production and a final and irrevocable ban on it. Back on 18 June 1952 the USSR submitted to the UN General Assembly a draft resolution calling on all countries that had not yet signed the 1925 Geneva protocol to do so. On 30 March 1971 a delegation of seven socialist countries submitted at a Geneva disarmament committee session a draft convention on a complete ban on research into and production and stockpiling of chemical weapons and on destroying existing stockpiles. This draft was approved by the UN General Assembly 16 December of the same year. In 1972 the socialist countries submitted an expanded version of the draft. In their May 1980 declaration the Warsaw Pact countries urged the United States and the other NATO countries to begin businesslike talks aimed at achieving concrete results in talks on a complete ban on the development, storage, stockpiling and use of chemical weapons. But all these noble initiatives from the socialist countries have come up against the resistance of the U.S. ruling circles and the White House leaders.

III. 26 Feb 82

AA 8

USSR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
DISARMAMENT/START/MBFR

"It is the direct duty of all peoples and all honest people on Earth to prevent the monstrous crime against peace and humanity for which preparations are now being made," the TASS statement reads.

This is a timely appeal.

NOVOYE VREMYA Commentary

LD241810 Moscow TASS in English 1745 GMT 24 Feb 82

["Hypocrisy of Poisoners" -- TASS Headline]

[Text] Moscow, 24 Feb, TASS -- The aim of the U.S. "chemical rearmament" is to gain superiority over the Soviet Union, the NEW TIMES [NOVOYE VREMYA] points out in its February 26 issue. The Soviet weekly writes that this is precisely why the White House decided to add several million more units of chemical ammunition to the available giant stocks and spend ten billion dollars on rearmament, on replacing chemical shells with binary ones, stuffed with nerve mixtures.

In order to prepare world public opinion to the announcement of a multi-billion dollar programme of U.S. "chemical rearmament", the article points out, slanderous accusations were launched against the USSR and socialist countries. They are accused of using chemical weapons either in Southeast Asia or in Afghanistan. Facts show, however, that it is Washington which has for long been avoiding conclusion of a concrete accord banning chemical weapons, and refused to have talks with the Soviet Union on this subject altogether in 1980. The United States was the only state out of the 157 UN members, which voted against the adoption by the General Assembly of a resolution calling upon all the states to refrain from producing and deploying new types of chemical weapons and from stationing them on the territories of states which do not have them at present.

"The United States, like in cases with other types of means of mass annihilation -- nuclear missile and neutron weapons -- is instigating the arms race, spreading it to new spheres," the weekly points out. "According to the Pentagon, a chemical war would be waged in the densely populated regions of Europe and other continents. Some people in Western Europe now say that the U.S. 'chemical rearmament' is, allegedly, an internal American matter. But can the plans to transform continents into gas chambers, the plans to use the appalling first strike weapon, which even the Hitlerites did not risk to use, are an internal matter of the United States? Is it not clear that the U.S. administration's decision reduces the threshold of security, complicates talks on reduction of armaments, destabilises military equilibrium in the world and facilitates the spread of chemical death?

"The cynicism of American poisoners has no bounds. It is the direct duty of all people of good will to prevent the implementation of their plans. The aggressor must know: No matter what weapon it might use to unleash a war, it will not escape retribution," the NEW TIMES warns.

PRAGUE MEETING OF BLOC PARLIAMENTARIANS VIEWED

PM250859 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Feb 82 p 5

[Leonid Chansov "Commentator's Column": "Pooling Efforts"]

[Text] There is no more urgent goal for the peoples today than to defend peace and remove the threat of a nuclear missile war. The course toward confrontation adopted by the NATO bosses led by the United States threatens the very existence of mankind. The joint efforts of the socialist states in the international arena and their initiatives on topical, concrete questions of world politics are marked by a clear understanding of this truth.

The international situation, which has been aggravated by imperialism, urgently requires more energetic actions by all states in the struggle to preserve peace. The logic of the time is to curb the arms race and consistently pursue a policy of detente. The newspaper RUDE PRAVO noted recently that every step toward disarmament is another bridge along which the path to the future can be built. At the same time, it assessed the U.S. plans to deploy a new supplement of medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe targeted on the socialist community as a clear attempt to obtain military superiority and eliminate the approximate balance of forces between the Warsaw Pact and NATO.

The regular consultative meeting of leaders of the socialist countries' parliamentary groups held recently in Prague was also imbued with profound concern for the fate of peace and detente. Taking part in it were representatives of Bulgaria, Hungary, the SRV, the GDR, the DPRK, the Republic of Cuba, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the USSR and the CSSR. On the basis of an analysis of the aggravated international situation the meeting paid special attention to pooling efforts in the struggle for peace, security and cooperation. It pointed to the great significance of the second UN General Assembly special session on disarmament, which is in preparation.

At the request of the Polish delegation, the question of interference in Poland's internal affairs was included in the agenda of the consultative meeting. Such actions by the United States and certain other Western countries were condemned in the adopted statement. The socialist countries' parliamentarians appealed to their colleagues throughout the world not to let reaction exploit the events in Poland to intensify confrontation between West and East and undermine the cause of detente and peaceful coexistence. Words of firm support for the people of the Republic of Cuba, which is resisting encroachments on its freedom and independence from U.S. imperialism, were also heard from the CSSR capital.

Coordinated foreign policy efforts by the socialist countries serve to strengthen peace. They accord with the peoples' fundamental interests.

REPORTAGE ON PROGRESS OF CSCE MEETING

U.S. Rejects Document

LD252026 Moscow TASS in English 1840 GMT 25 Feb 82

[Text] Madrid 25 Feb, TASS -- According to journalists accredited at the Madrid meeting, the Soviet delegation again tabled at today's session of the editorial group a proposal for starting work on the text of the final document.

Member of the Soviet delegation S.A. Kondrashev, speaking at the session, proposed that the work be started from the preamble of the document. He pointed out that the Soviet delegation, as well as a number of delegations from other countries, has, of course, ideas on how to improve the text of the preamble. At the same time, he said, taking into account the need for fresh impetus to the work on coordinating the text of the final document of the meeting, the Soviet delegation expresses readiness to make another step towards reaching an accord, that is, to examine the question of adopting the preamble of the document as it was formulated in the proposal of neutral and non-aligned countries.

The head of the Czechoslovak delegation, Radoslav Klein, backed this proposal.

The head of the American delegation, Max Kampelman, however, declined the Soviet proposal. The U.S. delegation thus demonstrated once again its line towards blocking the businesslike work of the Madrid meeting.

NATO's 'Stubborn Resistance'

LD251610 Moscow TASS in English 1503 GMT 25 Feb 82

[Obstacles Erected in the Way of the Madrid Meeting -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow 25 Feb, TASS -- Normal work of the Madrid meeting is being impeded by Washington and its closest NATO partners deciding to impose on the meeting polemics, which has no bearing on the questions under discussion there, and to use the meeting for interference in the affairs of Poland and other socialist states, IZVESTIYA says today. The paper emphasises that the calls of many delegations, including the Soviet Union, to put an end to confrontation and get down to businesslike work have not met with response from NATO countries and have instead encountered their stubborn resistance. This is leading to the frustration of favourable opportunities for a successful completion of the meeting, above all the adoption of the decision on convening a conference for confidence-building measures, security and cooperation in Europe, which is what European nations are very much interested in.

As far as the Soviet Union is concerned, IZVESTIYA says, it believes that there is every necessary objective condition for a positive completion of the meeting. They can and should be used.

TRADE SANCTIONS: 'CONVENIENT TOOL' FOR U.S.

LD251534 Moscow World Service in English 0800 GMT 25 Feb 82

[Text] On 23 February the foreign ministers of the EEC agreed in principle to cut imports of nonessential items from the Soviet Union. Greece said it was not willing to suffer economic damage as a consequence of these sanctions. We bring you a comment by our observer Igor Dmitriyev:

Western news agencies have pointed out that a list of items, to be prepared in a few days, is going to include various luxury items, such as caviar, furs, diamonds and shrimps, and a number of finished products -- not raw materials.

The move is in protest over the martial law in Poland. According to the Polish authorities a number of martial law restrictions have been lifted. This means that the situation in Poland is becoming more and more stable. The Polish Government alone can decide when to lift martial law completely and how to run the country's affairs.

Commenting on West European sanctions, and especially on their limited nature, Western observers say that they were taken to demonstrate what they call a loyalty to the Atlantic unity. On the one hand the sanctions are a concession to Washington's demands and pressure. On the other hand their limited nature is attributed by Western analysis to West European trade commitments and interest in purchasing Soviet raw materials, natural gas in particular.

The initiative in taking economic sanctions against this nation under the pretext of the situation in Poland belongs to the United States. One can rest assured that the purpose of sanctions was twofold. First of all, the U.S. administration, in violation of the Helsinki accords, feels it can interfere in the internal affairs of Poland and slow down the process of normalization there. Secondly, the idea was to undermine East-West relations by forcing the allies into following the American lead. It is all the more so since, according to the New York TIMES, Pentagon officials are in favor of a complete disruption of East-West trade and would like to see more pressure applied on the West European allies. They figure out that to kill the policy of easing international tension it is needed to kill, or at least severely undermine, East-West trade relations. They are an integral part of the Helsinki Final Act on Security and Cooperation in Europe. Once the trade link is broken or damaged Pentagon officials believe they will have a greater freedom of action in the military field. Thus in the present conditions economic and trade sanctions appear to play a dual role in Washington's view. They are an instrument of interference in the internal affairs of other nations and a convenient tool of aggravating the overall political situation in Europe.

PRAVDA CITES POST ON HAIG'S 'CANDID REMARKS'

PM251507 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Feb 82 p 5

[Yuriy Zhukov "Political Observer's Notes": "Discord in Washington"]

[Text] U.S. allies are listening with growing alarm to the increasing strident verbal skirmishes in Washington. Over 1 year has passed since the posts in the White House and the U.S. administration were taken over by the Republicans, who rose on the crest of a wave of general discontent at the muddled, peace-endangering policy of the Democratic Party's figures headed by President Carter.

As everyone can now see, not only has the new administration failed to overcome the vices inherent in its predecessor, but on the contrary it has exacerbated them by proclaiming as its top-priority task a return to the "position of strength" policy which became bankrupt back in the sixties. The situation is further aggravated, as Britain's OBSERVER wrote on 21 February, by the fact that in Washington "by near unanimous consent among President Reagan's friends and foes, the direction of American foreign policy is in a shambles. Confusion reigns everywhere, be it Central America, Taiwan and China, Poland or South Africa."

The most categorical, most bellicose statements in a spirit of "dancing on the brink of a precipice" are now a sign of "good form" in Washington, as Western political observers put it. In this context, universal attention has been attracted by a huge article published in the Washington POST of 19 February and assembled on the basis of the stenographic records of Secretary of State A. Haig's unceremonious remarks at absolutely private State Department working sessions attended only by his closest assistants.

Whereas in his public statements he still keeps more or less within the bounds of propriety as befits a man holding a top diplomatic post, he unburdens himself, as it were, at those restricted meetings with his most trusted and closest associates. And now those candid remarks have appeared in the press and caused a truly scandalous sensation.

True, even before this, A. Haig had permitted himself the kind of comments which shocked his NATO partners. On 29 February the WALL STREET JOURNAL, for example, wrote that he had ventured to state in the White House that "I am the only one around here who is firm. Our administration is just like an empty barrel."

But this time the Washington POST offered such a huge collection of the utterances of this ambitious general who has taken the helm of U.S. foreign policy, that even the most diehard U.S. figures were abashed.

Judge for yourself. Here are some of the pearls of the general's eloquence uttered during the period from March last year to February this year:

Haig called British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington a "hypocritical cur [ublyudok]" and furthermore a "duplicitous bastard [negodyay]" (15 October).

At his rival, U.S. Secretary of Defense Weinberger, he fired this shot: "We are just sinking bucks into defense without an overall strategy" (18 January).

When the question of the sale of AWACS reconnaissance aircraft to Saudi Arabia was discussed at one of these conferences, Haig called the Pentagon as a whole a "naive department" (6 June).

Haig spoke of the President's closest advisers like this: "In the White House there is unimaginable confusion" (12 March). And again: "It is a completely incredible way of conducting matters. I do not even know to whom to turn" (15 October). "All this bickering in the White House will ultimately get us in a mess" (the same day).

On the text of the speech President Reagan was preparing to deliver in Philadelphia, he said that this is "the epitome of arrogance" (15 October). On the Near East: The situation which has developed there is "the result of Israel's being kicked in the ass every now and then" (4 January).

On the U.S. NATO allies: "Our European friends are patent cowards"; and again: "The British are impudent liars" (15 October); and again: "The Germans are in the grip of schizophrenia" (15 December). And again: When the United States was seeking a statement from the FRG chancellor to the effect that he supports the U.S. anti-Polish position, Haig said that he and the President "must have a stern talk with Schmidt" (4 January). Later the press reported, the Washington POST added, that "during a private meeting between Haig and Schmidt, the tone of the conversation was sharp."

On the developing countries: "I want to plant both feet firmly in the Third World.... This year the best possible opportunity is appearing for this" (5 February).

And so on and so forth. It is easy to imagine what reaction all these and many other frank utterances by the U.S. secretary of state have generated on both sides of the Atlantic. It was obviously impossible to refute the exposes of the Washington POST. Therefore, as this same Washington POST wrote, a State Department spokesman said that neither Haig nor the State Department would comment on the notes which came into the newspaper's possession. And AP reported from Washington on 20 February: "U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig censures his 'loyal (!) associates' for divulging notes made at conferences."

The agency added that the "State Department in the meantime initiated an investigation to find out who was responsible for divulging these notes.... No doubt they will put Haig in a difficult position, although they reflect views to which, as is well known, he adheres."

Such are the facts which eloquently illustrate the atmosphere of confusion, muddle and discord, endangering peace, which now reigns in Washington. It is easy to understand the reaction it has caused in Europe. And Chancellor Bruno Kreisky of Austria, for example, quite rightly said in his interview with the West German magazine QUICK: "We here cannot simply follow whatever signals America sends us. We must pursue our own policy."

PRAVDA VIEWS U.S. BUDGET PRIORITIES FOR 1983

PM250917 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Feb 82 p 4

[Correspondent N. Kurdyumov report: "Washington's Priorities"]

[Text] Washington, February -- Among the many promises which R. Reagan so lavishly gave to voters during the election struggle for the presidency there was, as is known, a promise to balance the federal budget by 1984. It was a question of putting an end to the chronic budget deficit, which is one source of inflation.

Immediately after the Republicans came to power, the new treasury secretary, D. Regan, solemnly declared in January last year: "The administration is committed to cutting the budget deficit."

Before the year was out a striking metamorphosis had taken place. It prompted Jack Kemp, an ardent supporter of the President and coauthor of "Reaganomics," to declare that "Republicans are no longer worshipping at the shrine of the balanced budget." Seeking to consign its own pledge to oblivion, the White House even started asserting that it had been misunderstood from the first.

The factors which made the President and his closest entourage leave the "shrine" they were honoring only yesterday are well known, and it is also known that as a result of the chronic deficit, the national debt has surpassed \$1 trillion. The Reagan administration is no longer willing to recall its promise for the simple reason that demagogic declarations are clearly not in accordance with the sad realities. Instead of a gradual reduction in the budget deficit, we are faced with exactly the opposite tendency, and the responsibility for this rests entirely with the White House.

Suffice it to say that in the current fiscal year, the budget deficit, according to preliminary calculations, will total about \$100 billion, while next year it is expected to exceed \$90 billion.

But even that figure, in the opinion of many economists such as Herbert Stein, formerly an adviser to President Nixon, and experts in Congress, is understated by \$10-30 billion. In other words, instead of the promised zero deficit in 1984, there is real prospect of an increase of at least a few hundred million dollars in the national debt over the next 3 years with all the ensuing consequences for the economy, which is already suffering the latest crisis.

There is growing concern in Wall Street financial circles in connection with the fact that the huge budget deficit together with the increase in bank interest rates will lead to a new upsurge in inflation and hinder the economy's emergence from the crisis. An equally serious fear was expressed on Capitol Hill by J. Whitten, a conservative Democrat from Mississippi and chairman of the House Appropriations Committee, who accused the administration of implementing the same policy that was followed by President Hoover before the "great crisis" of 1929-1933.

President Reagan and his "team" are trying to shift the blame for the present difficulties onto their predecessors, doing everything possible to conceal the fact that the present huge budget deficit is above all the result of the policy of an administration which gives priority to the buildup of military expenditure and the granting of tax concessions worth many billions of dollars to the monopolies. However, despite all the authorities' tricks, enlightenment is setting in. This is indicated by the skeptical and sometimes frankly hostile reaction both in Congress and outside to the draft budget submitted by the administration for fiscal 1983. The course of diverting further resources from civilian items of the budget into the sphere of military preparations and the colossal increase in the deficit have caused embarrassment even among Reagan's supporters in the Republican Party, who are mindful of the elections to Congress due to be held this fall. "I cannot agree with this budget's priorities," S. Conte, a Republican from Massachusetts, stated, for instance.

The opinion of many Democrats was expressed by T. O'Neill, speaker of the House of Representatives. The administration's new budget, he said, "grants billions to the rich in the form of tax concessions, billions to corporations and more billions to extravagant military systems." And the administration proposes to finance all this lavish expenditure, O'Neill noted, at the cost of huge cuts in social programs.

The profoundly antipopular, frankly class nature of the new budget can be seen clearly from a simple list of the \$43 billion in cuts which the government plans to make in appropriations for civilian needs, above all social programs. In addition to the \$40 billion in reductions made last year, it is planned to cut resources for medical aid to the elderly and poor, food stamps for the poor, help for the blind and disabled, education, professional training, public transport and so forth.

At the same time expenditures on whipping up the arms race is constantly increasing. The administration has planned to increase the Pentagon's appropriations by 18 percent in fiscal 1983 compared with the current year, seeking to increase them to \$263 billion.

The weekly U.S. NEWS AND WORLD REPORT notes that the new Pentagon budget pursues three main goals: a sharp increase in American naval might, a further buildup of the strategic nuclear forces and the accelerated development of the mobile "Rapid Deployment Forces," first and foremost for the "defense" of oil sources in the Persian Gulf region. In fiscal 1983 it is planned to spend more than \$23 billion on the construction of new nuclear aircraft carriers, MX missiles, B-1 bombers, Trident submarines and cruise missiles alone.

Moreover, the WALL STREET JOURNAL notes, the Pentagon budget provides "many billions of dollars for the implementation of secret programs, which means that published documents are by no means an exhaustive description of the real military spending." For instance, appropriations for the production and testing of nuclear warheads are not reflected. It is planned to spend \$5.2 billion on these operations, which are carried out by the Energy Department, in fiscal 1983 -- that is, 15 percent more than this year.

American observers note that through an irony of fate, President Reagan, who has built his political career on accusing the Democrats of extravagance and of allowing federal expenditure to exceed income, is now championing an economic policy which threatens to lead to the biggest increase in the federal debt in American history. All the same, TIME magazine notes, despite the fact that over the next 4 years the federal deficit could grow to the astronomical sum of \$400 billion, Reagan is seeking still more rapid growth than formerly planned in military expenditure and is stubbornly refusing to revise his taxation strategy.

However, the concern in Congress over the further deepening of the crisis and the consequences of the growing deficit are so great that if the budget was put to the vote, the magazine writes, only a few legislators would support it. Even inveterate conservative Republicans are giving thought to the need to reduce the planned military spending.

Residents of the U.S. Midwest greeted the President with angry demonstrations during Reagan's tour of the states of Iowa, Indiana and Minnesota, protesting Washington's socioeconomic policy. Despite bitter cold, hundreds of thousands of people came out onto the streets carrying banners to protest the administration's encroachments on the working people's vital interests and to demand jobs and an end to American support for the bloody military junta in El Salvador.

Criticism of the White House budget is increasing. Things have gone so far that Robert Byrd, leader of the Democrats in the Senate, has called on the Reagan administration to revoke the disputed draft from Congress and submit a new, revised version.

And although the White House rejected this demand, it is very significant that even in the opinion of many Republicans, the budget cannot be approved in its present form without a substantial reduction in the deficit. It indicates that the administration's economic policy is undergoing an increasing crisis of confidence.

WEINBERGER OUTLINES DEFENSE BUDGET FOR CONGRESS

LD251610 Moscow TASS in English 1430 GMT 25 Feb 82

[Text] Washington, 25 Feb, TASS -- U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger confirmed, speaking in the Congress Wednesday, that the Department of Defence had demanded 258 billion dollars in allocations for it in 1983 fiscal year, beginning October 1. However, the Pentagon's appetites are not appeased by this exorbitant sum, since part of the funds will be included into the budgets of other departments, specifically the Department of Energy which implements nuclear research programmes. In actual fact the United States will spend over 263 billion dollars on military purposes in the new fiscal year.

Caspar Weinberger outlined a broad program of buildup and modernisation of the entire arsenal of armaments. The Pentagon is planning to use the funds allocated to it for the development of the "B-1" new strategic bomber, the deployment of the MX mobile intercontinental ballistic missile systems, the siting of cruise missiles, the construction of nuclear-powered aircraft carriers and an additional number of "Trident" missiles carrying submarines, and other types of strategic armaments. Special emphasis is to be laid on the build up of the naval forces in order to ensure U.S. naval superiority. In Caspar Weinberger's words, by the end of the current fiscal year the number of U.S. warships will reach 514.

Within the framework of the program for enhancing the mobility of troops the Pentagon has set the task to ensure a quick lift of the interventionist Rapid Deployment Force to various regions of the world, above all to South West Asia. It is planned to add another 10 army divisions and air squadrons to the NATO armed forces. A decision has been taken to buy 50 new huge "C-5" transport planes, "KC-10" tanker planes and other types of military equipment. The Pentagon is also going to build up substantially the stockpiles of armaments stored on the ships in the Indian Ocean, at military bases in Western Europe, South West Asia and other regions of the world.

It is planned to increase the strength of the land forces, to buy in the next fiscal year 776 new "M-1 Abrams" tanks, armored personnel carriers for the army and the marine corps, and to build up significantly the number of tactical planes. Caspar Weinberger stressed that these efforts should be made both in 1983 fiscal year and after it. This points to the long term character of Washington's militarist programs.

U.S. SEEKING TO TORPEDO LAW OF SEA CONVENTION

LD252244 Moscow TASS in English 2150 GMT 25 Feb 82

[By TASS news analyst Vladimir Matyash]

[Text] Moscow, 25 Feb, TASS -- Western capitalist countries are striving to get hold of the boundless wealth of the ocean floor and thus to prevent the adoption of an international convention on the law of the sea. This is shown clearly again by a report of the London FINANCIAL TIMES that the United States, Britain and the FRG are discussing the question of signing a provisional treaty on the mining of minerals from seabed. The report says that the agreement will possible be signed this week in Washington. The newspaper has to admit that almost all the (?remaining) countries out of the 150 countries, United (?Nations') members that participate in the talks to conclude an all-embracing treaty on the law of the sea, are against the unilateral actions of Western powers. The FINANCIAL TIMES stresses in this connection that countries of the Third World accuse Western powers that they wish to disrupt the talks on the conclusion of a treaty on the law of the sea, the talks that are held for eight years now. The United States has now landed in isolation both from its allies and from its adversaries. This results from the fact that the United States is pressing for major changes in the almost completed draft treaty.

It is quite apparent that the coming into effect of the convention on the law of the sea should promote the consolidation of peace and international security, the strengthening of mutual understanding and cooperation among states.

But Washington obviously set itself the aim of torpedoing at any cost the efforts of the world community. The U.S. administration acts in such a way as if the question of this international convention is a purely domestic affair of the United States, and should, therefore, be decided not by the United Nations but in the White House or on the Capitol Hill. These unilateral actions amount to utter contempt for the norms of international law, a defiance to the entire world community.

This is just one of many examples of the brazen imperial ambitions of the United States that are manifested in its attitude to global international problems. It is easy to see that it is in line with the present aggressive course of the Reagan administration aimed at the aggravation of the international tension, at spiralling the arms race.

But there is another aspect to the matter. Behind (?Washington's) attempts to sabotage the convention are big U.S. monopolies that are pressing for the exclusive "right" to uncontrolled exploitation of the seabed where large deposits of nickel, cobalt, copper, tungsten, manganese and other rare metals were discovered. According to the same FINANCIAL TIMES, such U.S. corporations as U.S. Steel, Kennecott, Lockheed that are connected, as is known, with the military-industrial complex of the United States have already invested about 200 million dollars in the development of the technology of deep-water drilling.

As to the Soviet stand on the matter, the USSR continues to deem it necessary to conclude the all-embracing international treaty, setting down the equitable legal order on seas and oceans. Its speedy signing and coming into effect would be an important contribution to the strengthening of peace and international security, to the development of peaceful corporation of states.

SOVIET ARMY DAY OBSERVED IN CHINESE LOCALITIES

OW252325 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Mandarin to China 1100 GMT 25 Feb 82

[Text] On the occasion of the 64th anniversary of the founding of the Soviet Army, local governments and branches of the Sino-Soviet friendship associations in seven northeastern Chinese cities placed wreaths at the monuments to the Soviet martyrs who gave their lives in the fighting to liberate China from the enslavement of the Japanese aggressors. In August 1945, the Soviet Army smashed the Japanese militarists' million-strong Kwantung army in northeastern China, thus playing a decisive role in defeating Japan in World War II and quickening the pace of the victory of the Chinese revolution.

Wreaths were also laid at the monuments in Wuhan municipality to the volunteer Soviet pilots who took part in the Chinese people's war of resistance against Japan.

TASHKENT UIGHUR BROADCASTS TO NATIONAL MINORITIES

GF251540 [Editorial Report] Tashkent International Service in Uighur from 8 to 10 February carries the following material on national minorities in China and the USSR:

At 2300 GMT on 8 February, the radio broadcasts a talk on PRC press reports that Beijing's leaders have been enacting new laws to safeguard the rights of workers. The radio states that regardless of the propaganda by the Beijing leaders and the PRC press, the situation of minority nations in the PRC is extremely poor due to the PRC policy of discrimination. The talk recalls the state of affairs in Tibet and claims, that "contrary to promises made to Tibet on the supply of medical and technical aid, no move has ever been made to set up industry in that region." The talk also accuses Beijing leaders of plundering the centuries of wealth of the Tibetans and transferring what they took to the internal parts of the PRC, noting that "Beijing leaders are not at all concerned with Tibet's economic development." The talk concludes by stating that regardless of what laws are said to exist, the situation of the minorities in the PRC will not change. "The first, second, third, sixth and seventh PRC Communist Party congresses made it clear that the (?PRC is far from) the concept of international communism."

At 1530 GMT on 8 February the radio carries a talk on relations between the PRC and the United States. The talk states that Mao Zedong approached the United States during his lifetime and paved the way for the present relations between the leaders of the two countries. "The result was the Beijing leaders' cooperation with U.S. warmongers in the struggle against the Soviet Union and against liberation movements. In fact, the successors of Mao Zedong have been endeavoring to realize the targets of his warmongering policy." Stating that Beijing leaders are regarded by the whole world as pursuing a selfish policy to realize their interests, the radio accuses PRC leaders of supplying information to Washington on matters concerning Asia, South Asia and Southeast Asia, and of allowing U.S. electronic monitoring centers to be set up in the PRC against the Soviet Union. It notes: "It is common knowledge that these stations are to be manned by U.S. experts. All this is part of the joint U.S.-PRC struggle against the Soviet people." The talk concludes: "It is common knowledge that the warmongering U.S. officials, who are inspiring the Beijing leaders, attach no importance to the vital interests of the PRC peoples."

At 2330 GMT on 9 February the radio carries a talk lauding socioeconomic development in the Kirgiz SSR under Soviet sovereignty. It notes that Kirgiz documentary films on life in the country have won awards in foreign countries.

At 0030 GMT on 9 February the radio broadcasts a commentary by Shirin Rahim comparing the hospitality accorded Uighur people in the Soviet Union with the treatment the Uighur minority was to endure in Xinjiang. Stating the importance attached to medical officers in the Soviet Union with emphasis on the employment of Uighur medical cadres in hospitals, clinics and dispensaries in the Uzbek and Kazakh SSR, the commentary notes: "The national policy pursued by PRC ruling circles toward minority nations in general, and toward the Uighur people in particular, is common knowledge. This policy is one of nationwide cruelty and oppression." The commentary concludes by stating that the PRC leaders' policy toward Xinjiang is fanning hatred in both the Uighur people in the region and in other minorities living there.

At 1230 GMT on 9 February, the radio carries a talk on the developing socioeconomic field in the Soviet central Asian republics with emphasis on fulfillment of 5 -year plans and on fraternal relations among the Soviet central Asian republics.

At 2330 GMT on 10 February the radio broadcasts a reportage with Uighur workers in a kolkhoz in Tashkent Oblast. The Uighur workers express satisfaction with the humane treatment by the Soviet Union, stating that living conditions in the Soviet republics cannot be compared with those in Xinjiang.

At 1130 GMT on 10 February the radio carries a commentary entitled "The Truth and Fabrications of the Enemies." The commentary refutes allegations by the enemies of the Soviet Union that Soviet military aircraft are bombing inhabited areas in the DRA, and quotes officials in Qandahar Province of the DRA as stating that reports concerning the bombing of the town are unfounded.

U.S.-MADE CHEMICAL WEAPONS USED IN AFGHANISTAN

LD260820 Moscow TASS in English 0747 GMT 26 Feb 82

[Text] Moscow, 26 Feb, TASS -- In Kabul the security personnel of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan (DRA) have discovered a sabotage chemical stock of U.S. make with the inscription: "caution, toxic agents. Do not touch. Evolves poisonous gases", G. Musayelyan writes in SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA today. In another city, Ghanzi, a chemical grenade was hurled into the building of an institution but did not go off. It bears the marking: M.46.036, 0652-709. As it turned out, such grenades are made by the company "Federal Laboratories, Pennsylvania". Finally, when routing a detachment of raiders, Afghan soldiers seized several chemical bombs. They likewise are made in the USA. The number of their batch is M-112.

Thus, the author points out, everything is clear to the utmost and contains no loopholes for manoeuvres. What did Washington undertake in this situation? It has resorted to its usual device: conjectures. According to them, chemical weapons are used in Afghanistan not by the USA but -- by the Soviet Union!

"Those insinuations are so absurd by themselves that there would have been no need to refute them," the article goes on. "But unfortunately such malicious conjectures are resorted to not by paranoiacs but by people who stand at the helm of the U.S. state ship."

The U.S. Department of State, the author points out, has compiled and issued a lengthy report "on possible use of chemical weapons" in Afghanistan. "There is nothing new in this, so to say, 'report', as compared with previous falsehoods. There are the same yarns spun out of thin air about some 'deadly gases' which are allegedly used by Soviet military units in the DRA. No proofs, naturally, are given. Only references to statements by mythical anonymous 'representatives of insurgents', i.e. mercenaries who are on the CIA's payroll."

"Today the 'chemical show' staged by Washington is going on, although the splashes of the mire in which its risseurs are floundering are flying in all directions."

INTERNATIONALIST NATURE OF AFGHAN DUTY STRESSED

PM251615 Moscow KRSNAYA ZVEZDA in Russian 23 Feb 82 p 2

[Report by special correspondent Col A. Sbignev: "We Are Internationalists"]

[Text] Kabul-Moscow, February -- ...I address people all over the world and I say, contrary to international reaction's slander and treacherous provocations: If the great Soviet Union had not given heroic Afghanistan assistance, there would be no revolutionary, free, independent and nonaligned Afghanistan today. [signed] Babrak Karmal.

The snowbound valley is hemmed in on three sides by jagged, coffee-colored mountains. A canvas city -- capacious army tents -- stretches as far as the eye can see. Yesterday all was quiet. The subunits had completed an arduous series of exercises by establishing a firm hold on a lofty mountain pass not far away. Today, after a shave and haircut performed in the obligatory prefestival meticulous and unhurried way after a boisterous sauna, the young men had forgotten all the stress of the attacks, the slightly burned porridge and the strength-sapping slush all the way home.

Today the officers and men are taking a break. In an hour and a half, the club leader announced, there will be a movie: "A Guy From Our City." They will see on the screen a man who by his spirit, his career and the star on his hat is their grandfather, their father and their brother. He will come from Granada in the flames of an antifascist battle -- one of the world's first...

Incidentally, how far is it from Granada to Herat, Jalalabad and Kabul? If you look at the map it is thousands of kilometers, but if you look into your heart it is right next door. That is why the fathers' internationalist paths are the paths of their sons. The fathers' internationalist duty is their pedigree, the duty of the sons.

And the troops were discussing precisely that -- loyalty to internationalism and the sacredness of proletarian fraternity. The father of Sgt 1st Class Nikolay Verkholetov from Perm apparently fought at Halhatin Gol. Ensign Vasilii Kumachenko's grandfather participated in the liberation campaign in the western Ukraine in September 1939.

"My brother," Pvt 1st Class Nazar Klimuk said, "has a Yugoslav order...."

"My father has a Czechoslovak one."

"And mine a Polish order...."

Beneath an Afghan sky it seems odd to hear the names of Bulgarian, Romanian and Hungarian cities and villages which have grateful memories of heroes from the Volga and Dnepr, from the Amur and the Yenisey. Someone showed his neighbors a photograph of his father, an air defense veteran, among a group of Vietnamese antiaircraft missile men near Hanoi. A letter received by a soldier from his brother, a power industry worker in Cuba, is passed around.

"Allow me to...."

They all turned to face Maj Nikolay Sergeyevich Mironov, the deputy battalion commander. They turned and smiled respectfully, knowing that he was about to read a poem, his own poem, written there on Afghan soil, and they were not mistaken. The major certainly did give them some lines wrought, as it were, for them out of their feelings:

A dark cloud hangs over your path,
As a neighbor I answer your call.
I look at the mountains -- pained, alarmed,
And at Kabul, so weighed down by trouble.
The enemy was renewed for his perfidy....
My grandfather died sometime in Spain.
He bequeathed me the soldier's commandment,
And maybe the night will be hard.
The patrol call sounds. Pack at the ready.
It is the Russian's habit to help.
I am helping you, Afghans!

Yes, we are internationalists in thought and actions, in our very essence. And not because we have nothing to occupy us at home. Not because we are seeking to benefit at others' expense. We were born like that, molded by October, by Lenin, by the party. I remember a trip to Algeria -- Soviet engineers were clearing mines from the land of a recently victorious people. The local leaders had gone first to the Americans, saying: Please examine the situation and help us in the fight against the rusty death -- the reply was: OK, but... it's going to cost you so many millions of dollars. There was the same response from West German and Italians firms. And it was not just dollars they were demanding! But when Algeria -- new, young Algeria, plundered by colonialists and worn out by war -- asked us for help, the decision was immediate without any humiliating conditions and without a cent or kopek gained. We are just delighted to see what wheat is growing, cattle are grazing and freedom is gathering momentum where once mines lay in wait. Our reward is a page in an Algerian first reading book where you can read warm and heartfelt words about the valiant sappers from the Soviet land, from Lenin's country.

It is the same now in Afghanistan. Our coming to the aid of a neighbor -- at his urgent request -- is not aggression or intervention, as malicious slanderers would have it. The only task facing the Soviet troop contingent is to help Afghanistan repulse the outside threat. People with red stars on caps and fur hats are helping them defend their national independence, freedom and honor. What else can they do! Indeed, a country which has cast off the age-old fetters of exploitation and darkness is not being allowed to go on quietly with building a new life.

And day after day thousands and thousands of bandits, armed and trained abroad, are crossing into Afghanistan. Guns are firing and innocent blood is being spilled. Schools, hospitals and activists' homes are being blown up. I will cite some recent events.

A group of bandits headed by (Galam Huseyn) attacked a house containing a woman and four children. The day before her husband had been killed for refusing to cooperate with the bandits. Now they were coming for her because she had cursed the butchers. (Galam Huseyn) threw a rope around her and dragged her into the street. Soon the children were motherless. As they ran off the criminals hacked the woman's body to pieces....

The leader of another gang, (Galam Haydar), and his accomplices took seven hostages in a kishlak which had been stubbornly resisting him. They were tortured, flayed alive and shot....

Near Faizabad bandits seized the 13-year-old daughter and wife of an employee of the security organs -- both were savagely torn to pieces...

Facts....blood-curdling facts.... How can one remain silent and do nothing?

The enemy is being rebuffed. Rebuffed more and more. Mercilessly. Subunits of the Afghan Army together with self-defense detachments routed several large bands in January -- 2,223 bandits were killed, 1,117 were taken prisoner and journalists were shown around 2,000 items of weaponry. The items bore U.S., Pakistani, Chinese or Egyptian labels. The mark of shame, the mark of crime.

"We will not leave the Afghan people in the lurch!" say the Soviet troops, latter-day international brigaders, worthy sons.

Let us be frank. It is hard for them, sometimes very, very hard. But no soldier or officer I met and talked with briefly said it was hard at all. The mood is militant. The effort is total. Let us spend a minute with the platoon commanded by Sr Lt Aleksey Turkin. We cannot spend longer for the platoon is about to go on exercises. How long have you been in Afghanistan, comrade commander? Three months. During that period, his superior tells me, Turkin has proved to be an excellent commander, outstanding in the social sphere. The recommendation for an award makes a point of saying that the platoon headed by Aleksey Turkin is successfully coping with all its tasks. I think this is very important evidence of a commander's maturity and expertise.

Most likely the family of Guards Lt Bakadyr Nametov have already received the citation about him. If you have not received it, rest assured, dear comrades, that your Bakadyr is one of the unit's best officers. You will not have seen this when you said goodbye to him, but he now has two awards on his chest, a state award and a Komsomol award -- the Komsomol Central Committee's "military valor" medal. The leaflet says how ably the young commander performed during the last exercise and how he ensured the fulfillment of the overall task by his expertise.

They are not sitting at home at the festive table. They are a long way from home. In the mountains and valleys of Afghanistan, on a tough and responsible assignment for the motherland.

But let me tell you, friends, that you live in every Soviet heart. People are proud of you. They love and remember you. The exploit you are performing is the exploit of our entire army and our entire people.

A fraternal and noble exploit.

An internationalist exploit.

JARUZELSKI ADDRESSES SEVENTH PZPR PLENUM

PRAVDA Reports Opening

PM261049 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 25 Feb 82 p 4

[TASS report: "PZPR Central Committee plenum"]

[Text] Warsaw, 24 Feb -- The Seventh PZPR Central Committee plenum opened in Warsaw today under the chairmanship of W. Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee.

As PAP reports, the plenum is discussing questions of strengthening party unity and the PZPR's tasks in the struggle to strengthen the people's power and the positions of socialism in the country.

The PZPR Central Committee Politburo report was delivered at the plenum by W. Jaruzelski.

Jaruzelski Speech

LD251758 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1705 GMT 25 Feb 82

[Text] Warsaw, 25 Feb (TASS) -- At the Seventh PZPR Central Committee plenum, which opened on 24 February, the report of the PZPR Central Committee Politburo entitled "The Tasks of the PZPR in the Struggle for Party Unity, for Strengthening People's Rule and for Complete Public Approval of Socialism" was delivered by Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PZPR Central Committee. He said in particular:

The Seventh PZPR Central Committee plenum is special. For the first time the Central Committee is being convened under martial law conditions.

At the present time when the international situation is deteriorating, it is necessary to realize precisely what the struggle is for and what role is assigned to our country in it. Imperialism has not given up striving to turn back the revolutionary and national-liberation processes, for which the October Revolution paved the way.

Imperialism has been endeavoring to implement its intentions at various periods and in various parts of the world by different means.

This policy has led to a considerable deterioration in the relations between East and West. The Soviet Union, consistently loyal to its peace-loving policy, has given much evidence of its readiness for compromise. In its turn Washington, not considering the commitments of previous administrations, is sharply steering a course of confrontation. Of late, Washington has been demanding that the Western states join the anti-Polish "crusade," the anti-Soviet hysteria.

Several governments have been able to make their own decisions, dictated by realism and farsightedness. Others, as before, submit to U.S. pressure, thus demonstrating to the whole world the real limitation of their sovereignty. Even the status of a power does not provide protection from Washington's dictate.

In this broad view the actions in relation to our country should be assessed as a fragment of the global policy.

Poland is regarded as an instrument, as one of the levers for bringing pressure to bear on the Soviet Union and the socialist community. The real interests of the Polish people, its borders, tranquillity, the circumstances under which people live and the security of the state are not important in this game.

Poland is not a small country. Her labor resources and industrial potential, geographical situation and military significance are highly regarded in Europe and throughout the world. Our country, however, has temporarily become a weakened link in the socialist system. She has been assigned the role of detonator under the edifice of peace, the foundation of which is made up of the agreements signed in Yalta and Potsdam, which cannot be separated from one another. Poland was to have been the start of the process of the collapse of the socialist community and of turning back European history by a whole era.

We foiled this scheme. Martial law in our country has essentially become a state of antiwar. It has deflected and even considerably reduced the threat of confrontation today. In solving its problems through its own efforts, Poland can become an immeasurably important and, indeed, a key factor for the preservation of peace.

The decision to introduce martial law, W. Jaruzelski continued, was our sovereign decision. We took it with a consciousness of our responsibility, guided by the interest of the people and the socialist state. No one dictated this decision to us. I want to say that the Poles have their own language and, above all, their own mind. Bitter experience has taught us that the existence of the state must be fought for if it is not to be lost. Nor is it enough to have favorable and just borders. They have to be respected and persistently defended, renewing the guarantees of their security. So, we will in future, too, act in keeping with our sovereign right and with the higher interests of the Polish state.

Last year the intelligence services of the NATO countries were erroneous in their estimation of the situation in our country. They underestimated the intellect of the Poles, the monolithic unity and ideological strength of our armed forces and the effectiveness of the functioning of the organs of the socialist state. The decision which we chose took them unaware. The plans in relation to Poland were prepared over many years and no small sums of money were spent on them, but these plans suffered failure overnight.

The sharpness of the reaction bears witness to the fact that these plans were far-reaching ones. A propaganda and economic war has been declared against us. Attempts are still being made to take revenge and to kindle a hotbed of trouble in Poland. The activity of subversive radio stations, which already have a large number of programs in Polish, with a total of over 36 hours being broadcast every day, is being extended. They preach to us what we should do for "Poland to be Poland." This is a false motif.

The directors of this choir are today carrying out a policy of threats and confrontations which in the worst case may lead not only to Poland no longer being Poland, but to Europe no longer being Europe. The Poles are being summoned to take part in underground activities, which in fact means a fratricidal war. The messengers of psychological war recently and not accidentally have been spreading a new slogan "the winter is yours but the spring is ours."

We always have said clearly and without reservation that counterrevolution will not take place! We have kept our word. Counterrevolution has not taken place. Hopes of reversing the course of events in Poland are a dangerous illusion and a terrible mistake. The course of history cannot be turned back. The spring will not be either "ours" or "yours." It will simply be Polish and socialist. While it is still not too late, let local and external organizers of chaos ponder this in due fashion.

Certain Western capitals regret that martial law is still continuing in Poland. But these capitals indeed are doing everything they can to multiply our difficulties, to prevent an internal stabilization in Poland and, consequently, for martial law to continue as long as possible.

Some people today have doubts as to whether it was necessary to introduce martial law. Others ask why it was introduced so late. We are responsible for the destinies of the people and for the Polish state. The future would not have forgiven either hasty decisions or passivity and capitulation. Such steps are not taken under the influence of emotions or impatience. Extraordinary measures can only be invoked in a situation when there is no other choice.

The authorities warned that they would not shrink from the application of constitutional means to defend the state should it prove necessary. We said this repeatedly.

Let anyone who today still intends to conduct opposition activity, to play at resistance or to have recourse to acts of terror or sabotage know that no leniency will be shown. Adventurism postpones a return to normalization and threatens the reviving economy.

We shall be uncompromising in our defense of the supreme values of the people. This is no idle talk. We have given evidence of that, W. Jaruzelski stressed.

The party, W. Jaruzelski went on to say, is at the beginning of a long and difficult path. We are amassing our strength and are going over to action. Today's plenum should very forcibly confirm the principles:

Every member of the party must be a frontrunner in his milieu and committed to combat any violation of legality and evil. First and foremost this should be expressed by participation in the work of various public professional and creative organizations. In the present situation it is essential to give paramount importance to this prescribed duty.

Under martial law conditions it has been essential to suspend temporarily the activities of many organizations, including the trade unions. The future of the trade union movement is arousing great interest among the public. Various views and proposals are being discussed. We consider it expedient to create a platform for a broad exchange of views.

In the part of his speech on the economic situation W. Jaruzelski noted that the deep crisis involved all industries of the national economy.

In a short period of time we must solve problems which have accumulated over the whole postwar period and which we have not been getting the better of for many years. This concerns fundamental questions: The system of managing the economy, profound structural disproportions, the split between prices and production costs, wages and the productivity of labor, an incorrect employment structure.

At the party's ninth congress a program was outlined for the recovery of the economy and for bringing it out of the crisis. The implementation of this program began without delay, but the results have been insignificant. Destructive forces have hampered the realization of the program and have aggravated the difficulties.

The introduction of martial law ended that, and introduced elementary order into the economy. Wherever it depends on us ourselves, where raw and other materials are sufficient, we can already observe tangible progress. There have been increases, for example, in coal extraction and in the production of copper concentrate, cement, machine tools, machines and agricultural equipment. There is increased interest in agricultural equipment, there is increased interest in stockbreeding.

The effectiveness of the efforts we are undertaking has been seriously affected by the sanctions applied against Poland by certain capitalist countries. The scarcity of raw and other materials imported from these countries is leading to a further decline in the production of many manufactures. W. Jaruzelski cited examples.

In the background of this difficult situation, he stressed further, one can see especially clearly the tremendous significance of the stable cooperation and assistance of the socialist countries, especially the Soviet Union. The earlier scales of this assistance are well known.

In the last few days, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev has given news of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo's decision concerning additional deliveries to Poland of raw and other materials. They are to include cotton, leather, wool, man-made fiber, plastics, synthetic rubber, alumina and viscose cellulose. These supplies will provide work for hundreds of enterprises and tens of thousands of people. A group of Soviet economic workers and specialists is currently in Poland to examine, jointly with the relevant representatives on the Polish side, the opportunities for the better utilization of our production potential with the assistance and cooperation of the economy of the land of the soviets.

We are convinced that the visit to the Soviet Union of a Polish party and state delegation, which is due to take place in the first few days of March, will promote the further broadening of our internationalist cooperation and the strengthening of the Polish-Soviet alliance and Polish-Soviet friendship.

The party is gradually renewing its forces, W. Jaruzelski stated further. It is an historic fact that in spite of severe setbacks, the party has remained; it has not disintegrated and the overwhelming majority of party members have maintained their loyalty to the PZPR.

The party is alive and is functioning; it is analyzing its mistakes in order to overcome them. It will not remain a patient which is convalescing. The leading role of the party is an inviolable principle of socialist construction, W. Jaruzelski stressed. Not a single people has constructed and defended socialism without a Marxist-Leninist party. We are not the only ones to know this. It is a truth known also by the opponents of socialism. This is why they made such a sharp attack on the party, making use of the untenable slogan "socialism without the party." That is not socialism, it is a boat without rudder or sails.

Organizational and ideological-political unity is the next condition for restoration of the party's genuine character.

We have one and only one ideology. There exists just one socialism -- Marxist-Leninist socialism. It is such a socialism that we want to construct, combining its universal principles with those specific features that are characteristic only for Polish conditions. The enemy claims that socialism allegedly does not lend itself to reforms. This is not true. Reforms in the best sense of the word are characteristic of socialism. It is a question not of reformist capitulation, but of constant enrichment by fresh experience and fresh content accumulated at the stages of development of social life. Marxism-Leninism is a living ideology. How has it occurred that for part of mankind this truth sounds muffled and detached from reality?

W. Jaruzelski went on to dwell on matters related to the party's cadres policy.

In his report Comrade W. Jaruzelski called on party bodies to pay more attention to cultural problems and to assist primary organizations in creative circles to show concern for the proper direction of patronage on the part of the state.

The PZPR is responsible for the fate of socialism both to society and to the international communist and workers movement and the world forces of progress.

We want to express heartfelt gratitude for the numerous demonstrations of proletarian internationalism on the part of the overwhelming majority of communist and workers parties around the world.

We wish to thank the CPSU and the parties of the fraternal socialist countries for their responsible and realistic attitude toward events in our country. These parties respected the right of our party to estimate the extent of the danger and the choice of methods to counter it. At the same time they did not refrain from their own interpretation of the separate stages of the political struggle in Poland. They received the decision that we took with understanding. This is a valuable confirmation of the principles of the international workers movement and testimony to the sovereign nature of the countries of the socialist community.

We have always favored equality in relations between parties. We observe the principle of noninterference in the internal affairs of other communist parties. Unfortunately certain parties in West Europe have not demonstrated a desire to understand the special features of our difficult position.

In our opinion this is precisely how the leadership of the Italian Communist Party is acting. Special distress is caused by the fact that this party is making use of false information and has not approached us for detailed explanations.

In conclusion W. Jaruzelski said:

At today's plenum we are presenting a draft ideological declaration for the PZPR. We are handing this document over for discussion by the whole party. After an analysis of the views expressed in the discussion it will be submitted for affirmation by the Central Committee, most likely at the next plenum. We shall then acquaint all of the people with this document.

Further Report on Jaruzelski Speech

LD252026 Moscow TASS in English 1910 GMT 25 Feb 82

[Text] Warsaw, 25 Feb, TASS -- A report of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party "The Tasks of the PUWP in the Struggle for the Party's Unity, for the Strengthening of People's Power, for Complete Public Approval of Socialism" was delivered by First Secretary of the PUWP Central Committee Wojciech Jaruzelski at the seventh plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers Party that opened on February 24.

The seventh plenary meeting of the PUWP Central Committee, he said, has a special character. It is for the first time that the Central Committee meets in conditions of martial law. Now that the international situation is aggravating, it should be realized for what the struggle is being waged, what role is assigned to Poland in it. Washington has of late been demanding of Western states that they should join in the anti-Polish "crusade", in an anti-Soviet psychosis. Poland is regarded as an instrument, as one of the levers for exerting pressure on the Soviet Union, on the socialist community.

We, the first secretary of the PUWP Central Committee went on, have always been saying clearly and without mincing words: counterrevolution will not pass! We have kept our word. [as received] Counterrevolution has not passed. The hopes to change the course of events in Poland are a dangerous illusion and a bad mistake. The course of history cannot be reversed. Let local and foreign masterminds of chaos ponder on this in earnest while it is not [as received] late. It is natural that adversaries of socialism will always be turning for support to the capitalist world and will be getting it. Let those who even today intend to conduct the oppositional activity or resort to acts of terror and sabotage realize that no leniency will be shown to them.

The party, Jaruzelski said, is embarking on a long and difficult road. We are mustering forces, and are passing on to actions.

Touching upon the situation in the PUWP, Jaruzelski said that the party is gradually regaining its strength. It is a historic fact that despite severe setbacks, the party has remained, has not disintegrated, that the overwhelming majority of its members remained loyal to the PUWP.

Giving the examples of negative processes in Poland, the speaker stressed that the party must draw the necessary conclusions from this. He analyzed the alignment of forces in the country, and touched upon the question of resuming the activity of the trade unions, other public organizations and creative workers organizations. He said that uneasy problems facing the country must be tackled by the young generation, including the youngest members of the PUWP.

In the section of the report dealing with the economic situation, Jaruzelski pointed out that a profound crisis set in all the branches of the national economy. The effectiveness of the efforts exerted was seriously affected by sanctions against Poland applied by some capitalist countries. Great significance of the steady cooperation and assistance of the socialist countries, particularly of the Soviet Union, is seen with particular clarity against the background of this difficult situation.

The speaker declared that the Polish United Workers' Party is responsible for the destiny of socialism to the Polish society and to the international communist and working class movement, to the forces of peace and progress all over the world.

PZPR Plenum Ends

LD261220 Moscow TASS in English 1158 GMT 26 Feb 82

[Text] Warsaw, 26 Feb, TASS -- The seventh plenary meeting of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party (PUWP) has ended its work here on Thursday.

It decided to submit for the discussion of the party the draft ideological declaration of the PUWP "What We Are Struggling For, What We Are Striving For."

The plenary meeting discussed organizational issues. Mariam Wozniak, secretary of the PUWP Central Committee, and Czeslaw Kiszczak, minister of the interior of Poland, were elected alternate members of the Political Bureau of the PUWP Central Committee.

Wojciech Jaruzelski, first secretary of the PUWP Central Committee, made a concluding speech at the plenary meeting.

OPENING OF POLISH SEJM SESSION REPORTED

LD261218 Moscow TASS in English 1206 GMT 26 Feb 82

[Text] Warsaw, 26 Feb TASS -- The Sejm of the Polish People's Republic went into session here today. The Sejm deputies are to discuss drafts of a number of laws.

The session of the Sejm is being attended by Wojciech Jaruzelski, the first secretary of the Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party, chairman of the Martial Council for National Redemption, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Polish People's Republic, and by Henryk Jablonski, chairman of Poland's Council of State.

INDEPENDENT UNION OF STUDENTS ACTIVITIES CONDEMNED

LD252144 Moscow in Polish to Poland 1800 GMT 25 Feb 82

[Text] The situation in People's Poland is slowly returning to normal; life is returning to its normal channels. After a long break, the economic, social and political structures are beginning to function normally again.

The positive course of events in Poland is without question, but one must not shut one's eyes to the problems which still exist. According to the Polish press not all groups of the population are clear about the existing situation. They do not fully realize the dangers inherent in the past course of events. This concerns young people in particular. As ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI writes, despite the fact that the Independent Union of Students [NZS] has been proscribed, some former activists of that organization still play the game of conspirators and strive to stir things up among academic youth and pupils of senior classes in high schools.

An example of adversaries of the socialist system finding their way into higher schools could be the recent events in Gdansk and Poznan, where not a few people taking part in the excesses were students and high school pupils.

The activities of the extremist organization of independent students lasted less than a year, but who could fully assess the damage it did to young people? Let us recall the circumstances in which the NZS was registered. At the beginning of January last year the academic youth of the Law and Administration Department of Lodz University began a strike. Their demands came down to autonomy for higher schools. On the fourth day of the talks the government commission agreed to autonomy. But literally the next day it became evident that it was not a question of autonomy. Students, or rather the people standing behind them, acted according to the principle: Give us an inch and we shall take a yard. The student unity committee formed at that time presented the authorities a list as long as your arm of new postulates of an exclusively political character. What did it not contain! They demanded that the PZPR be deprived of its influence over cadres policy, that students' conscript duty be abolished, full freedom of action was demanded for the so-called small printing offices, the abolition of privileges for workers' and peasants' children entering higher schools was demanded, and finally they stipulated the necessity for a revision of cultural and scientific agreements between Poland and the socialist countries.

That ultimatum only lacked any points concerning the problems of training academic youth and their welfare.

The registration of the NZS on 17 February 1981 and the signing of the notorious Lodz Agreements with the striking students on 18 February took place in circumstances of overt pressure from the organizers of disturbances in 29 higher schools in the country.

The NZS acquired the status of a legal organization. Even at the very last stage of the talks between the strikers and the minister of science, higher schools and technology the problem of the so-called autonomy of higher schools did not interest any of the youth representatives. They demanded that the minister acknowledge every student's right to possess a copying machine or something similar at home, that students be excused from obligatory military training, and so forth.

It is characteristic that the elections to the Lodz University Senate announced immediately after the signing of the agreements were postponed several times because NZS delegates failed to turn up. Thus the myth of the alleged independence of the independents crashed to the ground.

In order to launch a frontal attack against the socialist system in Poland with Solidarity, in July 1981 the leaders of the NZS asked the Solidarity national commission to recognize the NZS membership as part of the trade union. They justified their request by saying that the NZS had common goals and strove to reach them in the same way.

All this, of course, was well known to Bujak. On the strength of a personal decision of that Warsaw Solidarity boss, the independents were given premises in Szpitalna Street in Warsaw. In that nest of moral degradation of youth numerous antisocialist and anti-Soviet lampoons were printed, which in their authors' hatred of socialism often even surpassed similar things published in the West. The sordid output of specialist propaganda techniques was generously paid for by Bujak; one of his last expenses for NZS publication needs reached the not insignificant sum of Z1 million.

For the independents it was not enough to deceive the academic youth; they also strove to suborn the high schools. In this connection a bulletin of the NZS Fzeczow branch stated: Our documents concerning further directives on strikes strongly stressed that such expressions as "the teacher should bring up young people in the spirit of socialist principles of social life" should not be used. The authors' aim to eliminate from schools the very word "socialism" was expressed at every step in a manner leaving no room for the slightest doubt. It must be added here that the educators of the growing generation were not forgetting pistols and other small arms.

Thus the militia in Bielsko-Biala recently found in a private villa the archives of the education and upbringing section of the local Solidarity, and at the same time a store of arms and ammunition.

All these facts convincingly show the dangerous road on which Polish youth was pushed by various independents and self-governed students along with their patrons from the camp of counterrevolution.

GRISHIN LEADS DELEGATION ON VISIT TO HUNGARY

Grishin, Marothy Speak 23 Feb

PM251127 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 24 Feb 82 p 4

[TASS report: "Days of Moscow in Budapest"]

[Text] Budapest, 23 Feb -- The Days of Moscow opened today in the Hungarian capital.

The ceremonial meeting devoted to this event was attended by M. Ovari, member of the MSZMP Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee; L. Marothy, member of the MSZMP Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Budapest city party committee; A. Gyenes, secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee; A. Apro, president of the Hungarian National Assembly; and a Moscow delegation headed by V.V. Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Moscow CPSU Gorkom.

L. Marothy, who addressed the meeting, stressed that the days of Moscow are an outstanding event not only in the life of Budapest but also in the life of Hungary as a whole. We call it outstanding, he said, because cooperation between the two capitals is an organic part of the strengthening ties of friendship between Hungary and the Soviet Union.

People throughout the world know, the speaker said, that in Moscow crucial decisions are taken by the CPSU which influence the destiny of all mankind. It is indisputable that the picture of the world today has changed thanks to the fact that the Great October Socialist Revolution triumphed in 1917 and that after World War II the community of socialist countries was formed. Today this community is the embodiment of actual, real socialism. It is precisely thanks to the existence of real socialism that people can live in peace. A decisive, determining role in this is played by the consistent purposeful policy of peace pursued by the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries.

V.V. Grishin, who was warmly greeted by those present, addressed the meeting. He conveyed to the communists and all Budapest's working people wholehearted greetings and wishes for new successes in socialist building, peace, happiness and prosperity from that great friend of the Hungarian people, Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Soviet-Hungarian friendship, born under the banner of Great October, is now an indissoluble alliance based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism, on deep trust and selfless mutual aid, on broad cooperation in the political, economic, ideological and cultural spheres. The truly fraternal relations and unity of views and cohesion of the CPSU and the MSZMP serve as the life-giving force of the friendship of the USSR and Hungarian working people.

The regular meetings and talks between comrades L.I. Brezhnev and J. Kadar are of tremendous significance for the development of Soviet-Hungarian relations and the successful solution of the multifaceted tasks of socialist and communist building.

V.V. Grishin then noted that our ideological adversaries are trying to hinder the peoples of the socialist countries in building a new life, are trying to weaken the international solidarity, cohesion and unity of the fraternal countries and parties and to erode our community from within. Poland has now been selected as the main target of the acts of provocation and subversion. Imperialism is seeking to turn the internal Polish crisis into an international one and to exploit the difficulties which have arisen in Poland to justify the implementation of its militarist programs.

The struggle for peace, peaceful development and disarmament, V.V. Grishin stated, is the focus of attention of our party and its Central Committee. Comrade L.I. Brezhnev plays and enormous part in this struggle. His vigorous foreign policy activity and numerous international initiatives are an important contribution to the conservation and consolidation of peace.

Attends Ship Works Meeting

LD252200 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 25 Feb 82

[Text] The inhabitants of Budapest are giving a warm and joyous reception to the delegation from Moscow led by Comrade Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom. The delegation's meeting with the collective of the Hungarian ship and crane works, a major enterprise of the Hungarian capital, turned into an exciting manifestation of the unbreakable Soviet-Hungarian friendship.

In the work's house of culture a mass meeting was held. Speaking at it, Comrade Grishin conveyed to the collective of the works fraternal greetings and best wishes from the communists, working class and all working people of the Hero City of Moscow. Soviet people and Muscovites, said Comrade Grishin, sincerely rejoice like true friends in the remarkable achievements of the Hungarian people in the social and economic development of the country. These successes actively promote the strengthening of the might of the socialist community and the forces of peace and socialism.

Grishin, Marothy Speak 25 Feb

LD261410 Moscow in Hungarian to Hungary 2000 GMT 25 Feb 82

[Text] The meeting which was held today in the Hungarian ship and crane factory, one of Budapest's large enterprises, in honor of the Moscow delegation, became a large celebration of the unbreakable Soviet-Hungarian friendship. The delegation, led by Viktor Grishin, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Moscow party committee, is staying in the Hungarian capital.

Speaking at the rally was Laszlo Marothy, first secretary of the Budapest MSZMP committee. The rally held by the working collective is one of the important events of "Days of Moscow." Our guests, in these days, are personally convinced of how much the Soviet-Hungarian friendship has become rooted in the thoughts and feelings of the inhabitants of Budapest, stressed Laszlo Marothy. He continued: We think highly of the peace program put forth at the 26th CPSU Congress, which was proposed by Leonid Brezhnev. We think highly of the peaceful initiatives submitted by the Soviet Union at various consultations and negotiations. This policy is shared and supported by our people, because it complies with our basic interests, the right to peace and life. The Hungarian people try, with all their strength, to protect the socialist achievements. Our friends can count on our country, as a loyal and trustworthy member of the fraternal socialist community.

After this, Viktor Grishin spoke. He was received with warm affection by participants in the rally. On behalf of the delegation representing Moscow, he conveyed the fraternal greetings and best wishes of the communists, working class and all workers in the Heroic City of Moscow, he conveyed the fraternal greetings and best wishes of the communists, working class and all workers in the Heroic City of Moscow, to the factory collective. Viktor Grishin said the splendid impressions of our brief acquaintance with your enterprises, the work traditions and results of the collective, and the first days spent in your marvellous city bring perceptibly close the long journey made by people's Hungary during the years of socialist construction. It can be attributed to the constant care of the central committees and politburos of the two fraternal parties, and personally Leonid Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and Janos; Kadar, first secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, that our relations become deeper and more multilateral from year to year; that they in practice embrace every sphere of the political, social and economic life of the Soviet Union and Hungary.

Viktor Grishin then reported on what kind of work is done by the Soviet people, the communists and workers of Moscow.

The enormous economic and social development plans of the socialist countries are (?the best) proof of our peoples' peaceful endeavors; an enormous personal contribution to our people's creative work in the creation of security and favorable circumstances is connected with the name of Comrade Leonid Brezhnev, in preserving and strengthening universal peace. The Soviet peace proposals are of a concrete nature, and open the path for the creation of resolutions which are mutually acceptable and serve the benefit and prosperity of mankind. People's Hungary, which advances in unity with the other countries of the socialist community, also actively takes part in the solution of international problems; it contributes in a worthy manner to the normalization of the European situation and the strengthening of bases of peace. Hungary's stand -- consistent and principled -- arouses deep approval among the Soviet people, concluded Viktor Grishin.

Exhibition in Budapest

LD250016 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1900 GMT 25 Feb 82

[Text] The "Moscow: Capital of the USSR" exhibition, which has been organized within the framework of the "Moscow Days" taking place in the Hungarian capital, opened today in Budapest. The opening of the exhibition was attended by Marothy, member of the MSZMP Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Budapest city committee of the party; Gyenes, secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Moscow Gorkom. Budapest City Council Chairman Szepvoelgy and of Moscow Gorispolkom Chairman Promyslov exchanged speeches. They expressed confidence that the "Moscow Days" in Budapest would promote the consolidation of friendship between the Soviet and the Hungarian peoples.

Grishin Meets Kadar 25 Feb

LD252304 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2030 GMT 25 Feb 82

[Text] First secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee Kadar received today the delegation of the Soviet capital, headed by Comrade Grishin, which is taking part in [words indistinct].

In the course of the conversation, which took place in a cordial and friendly atmosphere, a high assessment was given of the multilateral links between Moscow and Budapest and of their role in deepening fraternal friendship and fruitful cooperation between the CPSU and the MSZMP and between the Soviet and the Hungarian people.

More on Visit, Speeches

For Viktor Grishin's 23 February address at the "Moscow Days in Budapest," see the Hungary section, pages F 3-F 8 of the 24 February Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT. For reportage of his other activities in Hungary, see the 23-26 February Hungary sections of the Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT.

FRG SUSPENDS NEGOTIATIONS ON COOPERATION

DW251237 Moscow in German to Germany 1710 GMT 24 Feb 82

[Valentin Zakharov commentary: "In Contradiction to the Moscow Treaty"]

[Text] Good afternoon, ladies and gentlemen! We really can't say it should have been a surprise because a lot has been said and written on the Rhine during the past few weeks about the possibility that following the NATO decisions of January the FRG Government could put the brakes to Federal German-Soviet cooperation in the field of science and technology. Nevertheless it has come as a surprise that the government of Helmut Schmidt has suspended the negotiations with the Soviet Union on the scientific-technical agreement as well as one the agreement on sea and inland navigation. It is a surprise because this step by the Bonn cabinet must be considered illogical for various reasons.

To begin with Bonn's decision contradicts the Moscow Treaty. This is apparent in the fact that the treaty partners had agreed to improve and develop their cooperation, including their economic relations as well as their scientific, technical and cultural ties, in the interests of both states. The fact that Bonn is now applying the brakes obviously undermines trust in the Federal Republic as a treaty partner. The Bonn cabinet decision is also surprising because it is well known that the Federal Republic is also striving for a high development pace in production, for enhancing scientific-technical progress and for a growth in labor productivity. This matter has been served up until now by Soviet-Federal German relations, particularly in the scientific-technical field, which have strongly developed parallel to the overall development of political relations since the conclusion of the Moscow Treaty.

The Federal German-Soviet contacts in the scientific-technical sphere began to develop at the state level with Federal Minister Leusing's visit to the Soviet Union in September 1970. At that time more than 20 research fields were mentioned in the communique as areas for cooperation. According to the subjects agreed on with the Soviet Union, groups of experts were exchanged in the following years particularly in the fields of plasma physics, high energy physics, biochemistry, physical chemistry, transportation [as heard] and the development of breeder reactors. In some of these fields, scientists from both countries have worked out common research programs which can be implemented on the government level after the creation of contractual prerequisites.

Another example of the current development of Federal German-Soviet relations is the numerous long-term scientific-technical cooperation agreements concluded by the Soviet committee for science and technology with Federal German firms. Among the partners of FRG organizations in the field of science and technology are the Soviet Academy of Sciences, the higher education ministries, and the health, agricultural and cultural ministers.

In their desire to improve and extend their scientific-technical cooperation, the Soviet Union and the Federal Republic had agreed to conclude a scientific-technological framework agreement. Work on the common text of the agreement has been concluded to a great extent during past years. Now Bonn has discontinued further negotiations on the agreement, a measure which contradicts the frequent statements of the FRG Government with regard to cooperation, to the principles of cooperation contained in the Helsinki Final Act.

END OF MITTERRAND-SCHMIDT TALKS VIEWED

LD260016 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 2110 GMT 25 Feb 82

[By TASS correspondent Maksim Knyazkov]

[Text] Paris, 25 Feb (TASS) -- The Franco-German summit ended here today. French President F. Mitterrand and FRG Chancellor H. Schmidt discussed a wide range of questions, including problems of mutual relations between West Europe and the United States in the face of pernicious financial and economic policy of Washington, East-West relations, bilateral relations and other issues.

The joint statement issued here at the end of the talks expresses "extreme concern at the excessively high level of U.S. bank rates, which is having a serious effect on the economic position of European countries.

Faced with such a course on the part of the United States, France and the FRG state that they will take decisive measures with the aim of countering such a situation and will try to obtain support for their steps from their "Common Market" partners. At the end of the meeting, F. Mitterrand said that "in the next few days or weeks, specific initiatives will be worked out by both sides directed at overcoming the consequences of Washington's financial policy. They will be presented for affirmation by the other member-states of the EEC."

"France and the FRG," the joint statement points out, "are concerned at the deterioration in East-West relations. They consider that the principle of equality and mutual advantage should remain the determining criterion of these relations. The sides are certain that East-West relations can develop favorably on the basis of the firmly established balance of forces." Both states also spoke in favor of the continuation of contacts in the framework of the Conference of Security and Cooperation in Europe and declared their intention to continue dialogue with the countries of East Europe.

At the same time, an attempt is made in the document published on the outcome of the meeting to falsify the real causes of the present aggravation of international tension. Leaders of France and the FRG present their case as if the deterioration of the international situation is the consequence of the events in Afghanistan and Poland and the "excessive arming" [averkhvoor-uzhennost] of the Soviet Union. However, it is well known that it is the spiralling of the arms race by the United States and NATO, the anti-Soviet, anti-socialist policy of Washington and its interference in the affairs of sovereign states that have led to the substantial growth of tension on the world arena of late.

The partners in the talks undertook another attempt to interfere in the affairs of the Polish People's Republic, demanding that martial law in that country be lifted, although it is evident that this question is exclusively within the competence of the Polish leadership.

GREENLAND'S WITHDRAWAL FROM EEC NOTED

LD242340 Moscow TASS in English 1826 GMT 24 Feb 82

["Greenlanders Say 'No'" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 24 Feb, TASS -- "The main result of the referendum in Greenland is that the population of the island has secured the right to safeguard its economic interests from the onslaught by EEC monopolies", IZVESTIYA writes today noting that the majority of the islanders voted on February 23 for the withdrawal of this overseas territory of Denmark from the Common Market. The paper points out that the developments in Greenland were watched with alarm from the EEC headquarters.

"It was feared not without reason in Brussels", the commentary notes, "that Greenland's withdrawal from the Common Market might create a dangerous precedent for it is well known that the movement against membership in the 'Ten' is mounting in a whole number of countries of this community. That is why the most powerful pressure was put on the Greenlanders. Attempts were made to frighten the islanders with sinister consequences of withdrawal from the 'Ten' and to tempt them with economic aid".

"But the mythical economic 'benefits' were very convincingly exposed by specialists from the 'Siugut' Social Democratic Party. Armed with statistics, they proved that the aid to Greenland from the EEC is ten times less in terms of value than the gigantic catch of fish by the 'Ten' in the island's waters", IZVESTIYA stresses.

IZVESTIYA ON PRODUCTION SHARING WITH AUSTRIA

PM241359 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 23 Feb 82 Morning Edition p 4

[Correspondent L. Stepanov dispatch under the "Topical Theme" rubric: "An Example of Cooperation"]

[Text] Vienna -- The (Haid) plants have had business ties with the Soviet Union since the twenties. You had to show a certain courage then to enter into contact with "red Russia." There was the danger that other partners would cancel their orders. Nevertheless, (Haid) took the first step.

Walter (Alber), director of the (Haid) plants, needed to make these introductory remarks so that I should be able to picture graphically the path which they had trodden during those decades. Cooperation with the Soviet Union has now become an important element in (Haid)'s economic development. The Austrian Federal Government actively supports these contacts. It is pursuing an unchanging course of maintaining economic cooperation with the Eastern countries. This policy is helping neutral Austria to soften the blows of the crisis which has gripped the Western European countries.

Our relations with the Soviet Union, Walter (Alber) said, have been developing particularly successfully since 1972 when the plants received their first major order. This was evidence that a great industrial power was expressing complete confidence in us and rated us worthy partners.

Major new orders followed this. In 1978, the Soviet Union received about 40 program-controlled machine tools from Stockerau. And a few months ago, the latest large order was signed. The (Haid) plants have undertaken to manufacture for our country a further 12 program-controlled lathes and several duplex automatic lathes. Four such automatic lathes have already been dispatched to the Soviet Union.

(A.Y. Kato), head of the design and experimental workshop, often visits our country. The (Haid) plants have established close contacts with Ryazan's machine tool builders within the framework of production sharing. Austrian and Soviet experts are working on improving a machine tool produced in Ryazan. The work is proceeding in tandem. All questions are solved jointly. The prototype of a modified machine tool has been built. It was exhibited at the Vienna International Fair. The first customers have also appeared for it. But this, of course, is only the beginning. Stockerau and Ryazan experts are continuing to improve their product.

It must be said that the (Haid) plants were the first in Austria to undertake this form of close cooperation. Other firms are now taking this path. Designers from the (Valter) plant, for example, are also cooperating with Soviet machine builders. They are planning to put new, improved machine tools into production. Koenig and Bauer plants' designers have also made contact with Soviet partners.

"In all respects, matters are promising," director W. (Alber) said when concluding our talk. "Of course, there is still quite a lot to be done, but you can be sure that the expense will be recouped."

Soviet machine tools are working in the (Haid) plants' shops. Foreman Josef Schaffe rates them highly: "They are excellent machine tools. In operation they are convenient, reliable and durable."

IMPROVED RELATIONS WITH GREECE STRESSED

'New Impetus'

NC251933 Moscow in Greek to Greece 1600 GMT 25 Feb 82

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] A year has lapsed since the 26th CPSU Congress. This congress was held under difficult conditions. The most aggressive imperialist circles openly embarked on the counterattack against the successes that were marked in international detente during the 1970 decade by trying to bring back the cold war era. But the 26th CPSU Congress rejected the confrontation line and was in favor of deepening international detente for the further development of mutual beneficial cooperation with the Western countries.

Our commentator says: In his address at the congress, Leonid Brezhnev stressed, among other things, the Soviet Union's willingness to develop its traditional relations with Greece. The 26th CPSU Congress allows us to say with certainty that a new impetus has been given to the development of these relations. Thus, during his time [words indistinct] agreement was signed for legal assistance for political and penal offences, economic and industrial bilateral cooperation agreements were ratified, the international agreement on international road transport was initialed, the mutual benefit agreement on the supply of Soviet electric energy of about 200 million kilowatts to Greece was signed and talks are being held for the construction of an alumina plant by the Soviet Union on Greek territory and other projects. And all this was accomplished in 1 year. There are good prospects for the effective cooperation between the Soviet Union and Greece in the international arena, because (?the position) of their [the Greeks] new government on the questions of disarmament, detente and European security as well as for the Middle East issue converge or coincide with the Soviet view.

In Moscow, however, the opinion has been formed that while in the sectors of commerce, navigation and scientific, technical and cultural cooperation the Soviet Union and Greece have made good progress. In the sector of political relations they still have much to do. We remind you, dear listeners, that the Soviet Union has many times expressed its willingness to undertake the obligation not to use nuclear weapons against the countries that deny the production and the acquiring of such weapons and which do not have them on their soil. In answer to a question by TA NEA, Leonid Brezhnev stressed that all this already constitutes a sufficient firm guarantee. But we are ready to go further and sign at any moment a special agreement with any of the nonnuclear countries, and, understandably, with Greece if it in turn undertakes the obligation not to have nuclear weapons on its soil. Thus, the proposal for the cooperation in one of the most serious issues of the current times is very clear. This proposal was immediately endorsed in Greece.

We would also like to remind you that the Soviet Union and Greece already have many points convergence or coincidence in the way of dealing with the Cyprus issue. Thus, the Soviet Union is ready to contribute in all ways to a solution that will not affect its independence, sovereignty and the territorial integrity of this country.

The danger for Cyprus as well as for Greece does not come from the north as some try to impose on the consciousness of Athens. The danger comes from another side. Nevertheless, the nonparticipation of Greece in the NATO military wing has not influenced its independence negatively, but, rather, positively. If during that time someone was threatening Greece, it was not the socialist countries.

In giving great importance to the strengthening of European security, the Soviet leaders and the present Greek leadership were many times in favor of completing the process of detente in the military sector. With regard to this, it is stressed in Moscow that the two countries can truly contribute in the solution of this problem at the Madrid conference also where the Greek delegation follows a constructive stance by trying to point out the success of this forum. In our opinion, all these problems are very contemporary. The fact is that the United States is doing everything today to stop detente which, for Western Europe in general and for Greece specifically, is not simply an empty word. Moreover, the United States is once again trying to turn the people to the trenches of the cold war and thus intensify the situation on the continent. This is why the future of the process of detente in the continent depends, to a great extent, on the position of each of the European countries.

With regard to the fact that Greece belongs to another social system, in the Soviet Union it is considered that this does not impede the development of the friendly relations between our two countries. Long practice has proved this. The struggle for peace to which the Greeks contribute today from the most different convictions, constitutes a vivid proof of this. The Soviet Union is in solidarity with this struggle, because the ideal of socialism was and will always remain world peace, our commentator concludes.

ZA RUBEZHOM Editor's Statement

NC242051 Athens Domestic Service in Greek 1930 GMT 24 Feb 82

[Text] A report from Kostas Galanopoulos, ERT [Hellenic Radio Television] correspondent in Bucharest, includes an interesting interview on Greek-Soviet relations. Galanopoulos is attending the International Congress of Journalists for Peace and Disarmament being held in Bucharest.

Our Bucharest correspondent Kostas Galanopoulos reports:

[Begin recording] In answer to our questions put to him here in Bucharest at the sidelines of the journalists congress, Soviet theoretician and ZA RUBEZHOM chief editor Daniil Kraminov made an interesting statement to ERT on Greek-Soviet relations. Kraminov said: The Soviet people have watched from the very first moment of the victory of Mr Papandreou and of the leftwing forces in Greece not merely with interest but also with great sympathy. To speak openly, we did not expect such a decisive and clear victory. The relations between our two countries have, indeed, never been bad. But now they are becoming better. The first steps of your new government on the international field have showed that Greece wants to have an independent position in accordance with its interests, realizing that good relations with the Soviet Union and the socialist countries in general serve its interests. Mr Kraminov added: We believe and hope that this policy will be consistent with the international relations being built by Mr Papandreou for the benefit of peace and Greece itself.

As we have said, Daniil Kraminov is in Bucharest for the International Congress of Journalists. [end recording]

SUPPRESSION OF TURKISH 'PROGRESSIVES' SCORED

LD251438 Moscow TASS in English 1223 GMT 25 Feb 82

["Turkey: Democracy Jeopardized" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow, 25 Feb, TASS -- The Turkish military authorities' clampdown on terrorism has in fact taken the form of "crusade" against communism. Blunt demands that communists be physically exterminated and the left movement obliterated altogether are heard more and more often in Turkey, the newspaper KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA says today commenting on the trial of 52 leaders and activists of the Confederation of Progressive Trade Unions of Turkey, that is continuing in Istanbul.

The mounting offensive launched by the Turkish authorities against progressive, patriotic forces is taking place amid Washington's increased diplomatic activity with respect to Turkey, the paper says. Thus, U.S. Defence Secretary Caspar Weinberger visited Ankara in mid-December. He openly admired what the Turkish junta had done to "restore peace" in the country. Shortly before the European Council in Strasbourg condemned the actions of Turkey's military leadership and urged an official investigation into human rights violations there, Weinberger had declared without a hint of embarrassment that where law and order dominated, human rights could "only flourish."

A recent statement by James Spain, U.S. ambassador to Turkey is no less eloquent: "The generals should not be in any hurry to return to democracy."

The United States' unconditional approval of the actions by the Turkish military authorities does not come as a surprise: The U.S. today hopes to assign Turkey a special place in its military plans, trying to turn it into a reliable outpost for launching aggression in the Middle and Near East.

Understandably, U.S. support for the Turkish authorities is not limited to verbiage alone. Caspar Weinberger's visit to Ankara was crowned with agreement on setting up a joint group for defence matters, called upon to boost U.S.-Turkish military cooperation. The U.S. defence secretary also discussed in Turkey the question of storing there arms and other military hardware for the American Rapid Deployment Force.

This does not tally with the policy, announced by Ankara, for strengthening friendly relations with other countries and will hardly prove useful also for the solution of Turkey's internal problems.

'Rude and Bellicose'

[From the "Central America in Focus" feature by (Gennadiy Sperskiy)]

The rude and bellicose tone employed by President Reagan is noteworthy. Many observers have described Washington's "brief program" as another rehash of the Monroe Doctrine through which the United States seeks to secure its role of leader in the Western Hemisphere.

Reagan's speech once more violently attacked Cuba, Nicaragua, and Grenada. Reagan reiterated old claims that Havana is directing guerrilla warfare in Central America and the Caribbean. He made a call to defend common democratic ideals on the grounds of the Rio de Janeiro treaty.

These crimes are perpetrated with U.S. weaponry, the Carrascos [Salvadoran Government troops] work under U.S. instructors while the U.S. President keeps saying that his country will not seek to resolve human problems through sheer force.

The program does not mention at all the causes which have led to the crisis in Central America and the Caribbean. This crisis has been caused by the control which U.S. monopolies have been exercising over this area's economy and the support which these monopolies have been giving to local oligarchies.

During his speech at the OAS Ronald Reagan quoted Jose Marti: Mankind is composed of two sorts of men: Those who love and create and those who hate and destroy. The U.S. President wanted to address his words to those who hate and destroy, meaning the fighters for Latin America's national and social liberation, however, these words uttered by Jose Marti can be used, first of all, to describe the creators of the current U.S. policy.

'Big Stick' Policy

LD251644 Moscow TASS in English 1612 GMT 25 Feb 82

["The Same Old Course" -- TASS headline: by TASS political news analyst Nikolay Chigir]

[Text] Moscow, 25 Feb, TASS -- U.S. President Reagan made a speech at the Organization of American States following extensive advance advertising by Washington propaganda that it was to become "a new word" in U.S. policy in Central America and the Caribbean. But one can hardly find anything new in it however hard one tries. This is pointed out by the Western press as well. "Reagan said little to persuade his audience there had been a change in his known view of Central America and its problems," the British GUARDIAN writes. "Pressure from Secretary of State Alexander Haig, the administration's chief hawk in this area, could be seen behind President Reagan's tough declaration," the newspaper DAILY MAIL points out.

It should be pointed out right away that the assurances of the U.S. President about the "commitment" of his administration to the principles of "freedom and independence", "democracy, self-determination and economic development" and "human rights protection" are not backed by anything. Moreover, they stand in stark contrast with the program of action presented by Reagan. The meaning of the program is that the United States intends, as before, to meddle unceremoniously in the internal affairs of the countries in the region, to threaten the use of armed force, to maintain and buttress reactionary regimes and to give comprehensive support to those military dictatorships which are trying to strangle by terror and violence the striving of the peoples for freedom, democracy and independence.

This is illustrated by the incessant slanderous attacks and threats of the U.S. against Cuba, Nicaragua and Grenada. This is also demonstrated by the fact that the President took under his wing the Salvadoran junta, one of the bloodiest dictatorships in the Western Hemisphere which has already claimed about 40,000 Salvadorans as its victims. As the American press itself points out, the bulk of the military aid that Washington plans to give to the countries of the region will go the executionists of the Salvadoran people.

As for "economic aid" to Central American and Caribbean countries, it is nothing but a dollar "shot in the arm" to support dictatorships and reactionary regimes which Washington calls "friendly" governments. When all is said and done, this aid means the further economic enslavement of the recipient countries by the United States and fresh suffering for their peoples.

It is noteworthy that the U.S. President, far from giving answers in his speech to the proposals made the other day by Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo for establishing a climate of detente, peace, democracy and stability in Central America and the Caribbean, completely ignored them. The Mexican head of state, in particular, advocated a dialogue between Cuba and the United States. He urged the U.S. administration to give up the threats or use of force against Nicaragua, in particular, to disarm the gangs of the Somoza National Guard and to end their training for aggressive activities against Nicaragua that is conducted on U.S. territory. It appears that these and other realistic and constructive proposals of the Mexican president do not please the Washington administration, seeking to "establish order" in the region as it sees fit, with the help of armed force, threats, blackmail and economic enslavement.

The United States declares that it is ready to become a good neighbour and, moreover, a true friend and brother for the Central American, Caribbean and all the Latin American countries. In fact, however, Washington continues its imperialist "big stick" policy towards those countries.

'Full of Surprises'

PY251506 Moscow in Spanish to Latin America 2300 GMT 24 Feb 82

[From the "Latin American Events" feature]

[Summary] In the speech he delivered today at the OAS, U.S. President Ronald Reagan "again made severe attacks against Cuba, Nicaragua, and Grenada." Once again Reagan referred to "alleged foreign interference in El Salvador, but he made no specific charges because of an obvious lack of evidence."

"It is obvious that the objective of Reagan's speech is to confuse international public opinion" and divert its attention from U.S. plans in the area. Just as open-minded observers will evaluate the U.S. President's speech from an objective point of view, so we shall also review some highlights of this important speech.

Regarding El Salvador, Ronald Reagan said that "Cuban-armed and supported guerrillas are trying to impose a Marxist-Leninist dictatorship on the Salvadoran people." But because of an obvious lack of evidence he was unable to support his charges against Cuba. However, we should ask ourselves: Is President Reagan unaware that the Salvadoran guerrillas have been proposing a political solution to the problem in El Salvador with the participation of all parties involved? But Reagan overlooked this fact. Nor did he mention the proposal that Mexican President Lopez Portillo made last Sunday; the Nicaraguan Government program to ease tension in the area, or the desire expressed by the Cubans to do everything in their power to improve the situation in Central America and the Caribbean. "Reagan completely ignored these facts."

"In another part of his speech Reagan said: 'If we do not act promptly and decisively in defense of freedom, new Cubas will arise from the ruins of today's conflicts in that area.' But Cuba is a poor example of this since in few years it has been able to eradicate illiteracy, unemployment, and poverty." Moreover, it has assured medical assistance to all Cubans, and put the economy at the service of all citizens.

"But it is obvious that the U.S. President likes to overlook facts, since he added: 'For this reason I will ask congress to provide increased security assistance to help friendly countries in the area.' Let us see what countries is he referring to: Napoleon Duarte's junta in El Salvador which has been charged by international public opinion with genocide; Romero Lucas Garcia's regime in Guatemala which only last week killed about 180 persons, among whom was the leader of the Social Democratic Party, (Guillermo Rodriguez Serrano); Jean Claude Duvalier's dictatorship in Haiti, which is known as one of the bloodiest and oldest tyrannies in the region. I believe these examples will suffice."

Regarding the real bases for U.S. aid to El Salvador, Reagan said: "A determined propaganda campaign has sought to mislead many in Europe and certainly many in the United States as to the true nature of the conflict in El Salvador." But it is obvious that in view of the facts more and more persons even at the government level in both Europe and the Americas are opposed to the U.S. policy in Central America and the Caribbean.

Reagan's speech is full of surprises. In his OAS speech Ronald Reagan announced an economic aid program to Caribbean and Central American countries. "But this economic aid is offered in exchange for what he called (?fighting) communism in the region." Therefore, after talking extensively about freedom, pluralism, independence, etc., Reagan overlooked the aid program that other countries such as Venezuela, Mexico and (?Canada) are already offering to Central American and Caribbean countries. Moreover, he has imposed a line of conduct on countries in the area demanding those countries which receive U.S. aid to (?break) relations with Cuba, Nicaragua, and Grenada, in short to act in compliance with U.S. Government orders. This is obviously another example of U.S. heavy handedness.

PORTILLO PRESENTS PLAN FOR CENTRAL AMERICA

'Realistic Measures'

PM251115 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 23 Feb 82 p 5

[TASS report: "Mexican President's Statement"]

[Text] Managua, 22 Feb -- Addressing a mass rally in the Nicaraguan capital, Mexican President Jose Lopez Portillo put forward a number of proposals which he believes "could lead to the establishment of a climate of detente, peace, democracy and stability in Central America and the Caribbean."

In that region, the president said, there are three centers of conflict: Nicaragua, El Salvador and, if we take a plain view of the situation, relations between Cuba and the United States. And I believe that, if the two latter countries were to follow the path indicated by the meeting between the U.S. secretary of state and the deputy chairman of the Cuban Council of Ministers and Council of State, there is a serious possibility that this dialogue could lead to talks.

I would like to venture some earnest words about El Salvador. Clearly, the intensification of hostilities, violence and tragedy has reached a peak. Mexico, which has long advocated a political solution of the Salvadoran conflict via talks, is extremely concerned that possibilities of halting the bloodshed through talks are becoming increasingly limited, and a fundamental compromise solution undoubtedly exists between elections without talks and talks without elections.

There are three fundamental conditions for a possible easing of tension in the region. First, the U.S. administration must abandon threats or use of force against Nicaragua. These threats are dangerous, unseemly and futile.

Noting the close ties of friendship between Mexico and its northern neighbor, I address President Reagan directly once again: No armed intervention in Central America, especially Nicaragua.

Second, it is possible and essential to start a process of balanced reduction of the number of servicemen in the region. If the bands of Somoza guards operating along the border between Honduras and Nicaragua were to be disarmed and if the training of similar groups in the United States were to cease and the real threat to the country's integrity were to disappear, then it may be assumed that the Nicaraguan Government would stop acquiring arms and aircraft and would also stop spending its small resources on the upkeep of that number of soldiers.

Third, I deem it desirable and possible to work out a system of nonaggression pacts between Nicaragua and the United States and between Nicaragua and its neighbors. These enactments would be formal confirmation of previous agreements and, since they would not be directed against any of the sides, they would make a substantial contribution to the establishment of a lasting peace in the region. There is no doubt that, if that system of pacts actually existed, the chief disputes in relations between Nicaragua and the United States could be resolved in the course of immediate subsequent talks.

These points, the president said, make up the open part of Mexico's proposal. They are serious and realistic measures free of demagoguery and of national and individual ambitions.

'Sensible Proposals'

LD251100 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0350 GMT 25 Feb 82

[Text] Here is a commentary published in today's PRAVDA. It is headed: "Important Initiative." The author, Gennadiy Vasilyev, writes:

President Jose Lopez Portillo of Mexico made a number of proposals which, according to him, could lead to the establishment of a climate of detente, peace, democracy and stability in Central America and the Caribbean. He spoke in favor of negotiations to end the bloodshed in El Salvador where, by stepping up its military intervention, Washington is trying to keep the reactionary junta in power. Lopez Portillo called on the United States to refrain from threats or the use of force against Nicaragua and to begin a constructive peace dialogue with Cuba. He considers it desirable to work out a system of nonaggression pacts between Nicaragua and the United States on one hand, and Nicaragua and its neighbors on the other. Addressing President Reagan, Jose Lopez Portillo said no to armed intervention in Central America, particularly Nicaragua.

It is known that under the fabricated pretext of defending the vital interests of the United States, Washington would like to trample on the true interests of the peoples of the region. Recently, the United States has increased its direct participation in cruel repressive actions against the Salvador people. There is open discussion of plans for political and military operations against Cuba and Nicaragua. A recent conference in the White House confirmed a program to convert the Caribbean and Central America into one of the main regions for the application of the global imperialist policy of attacks on the peoples struggling for independence and social progress.

President Jose Lopez Portillo's proposal has met with positive response from the governments of Cuba and Nicaragua. In a message to the Mexican president, Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee and chairman of the State Council and the Council of Ministers of Cuba, declared that his country is ready to cooperate in implementing these noble plans, if the U.S. Government guarantees not to attack its neighbors, to end to its constant threats, to cease supporting genocide regimes and to cease its subversive acts. For its part, the Government of Nicaragua expressed willingness to sign treaties of nonaggression and mutual security with Costa Rica and Honduras on the basis of the principles of noninterference and mutual respect. It also expressed readiness to maintain friendly relations with the United States.

It is now up to Washington. It has before it sensible proposals the implementation of which would make it possible to transform the Latin American policy of the United States from the lines of diktat and aggression onto the road of detente and peaceful coexistence.

SALVADORAN JUNTA FAILING IN 'DESPERATE ATTEMPTS'

LD251028 Moscow TASS in English 1130 GMT 17 Feb 82

[By TASS commentator Ruslan Knyazev]

[Text] Moscow, 17 Feb, TASS -- The desperate attempts by the Salvadorean junta to suppress the guerrilla movement in El Salvador are falling short of their aim. Reports from that country indicate a growth of combat operations by the detachments of the Farabundo Marti National Liberation Front. Also meeting with failure are the offensive operations by government forces headed by American advisers against zones controlled by the patriots. Bold actions by the insurgents in the Morasan, Usultán, San Vicente and other areas of El Salvador are compelling the adversary to turn to the defense.

What explains the successes of the popular forces? Why are the junta's crack army and police units commanded by American military "advisers" and armed with the latest American weapons suffering defeat?

Washington's propaganda machine is trying to explain the setbacks of its Salvadorean puppets by the mythical "interference" of Cuba and Nicaragua in the conflict on the side of the guerrillas. But now few people even in the United States believe any more the lies about the the mythical deliveries of Cuban arms to El Salvador.

Clifford Kraus, who visited the areas controlled by the Salvadorean patriots, wrote in the New York TIMES that in the three weeks that he had spent with the partisans he had never seen them to have Cuban or Nicaraguan advisers or shipments of arms and ammunition. He wrote that to the helicopters and heavy artillery supplied to the junta by the United States the insurgents can respond only with a small quantity of American, West German and Belgian rifles and pistols. More than that, ammunition is also scarce. But the partisans, the American journalist stresses, have carried out a land reform and other profound social transformations on the territory held by them and for this reason have the full support of the peasants.

It is in this widespread popular support that the reason for the success of El Salvador's patriotic forces is rooted. The junta, loyal to its American masters, has made the slaughter of peaceful civilians the basis of its policy. The massacre by punitive troops of four hundred defenseless residents of a Salvadorean village, which was reported on Tuesday by the American CBS television company, is the latest example of this blood-chilling genocide. The entire people in El Salvador has now risen against the criminal regime of murderers and hangmen. That is why the junta will not be helped either by the new millions of dollars lavishly provided by the Reagan administration, or the latest military hardware from the United States or by "advisers" -- the past masters of atrocities from the Pentagon and the CIA.

The entire experience of mankind's history irrefutably proves that it is impossible to defeat a people. And the longer the patrons of the Salvadorean murderers in Washington persist in their refusal to admit this eternal truth the bigger will be the collapse of their bloody venture in Central America.

U.S. PLANE SALE TO VENEZUELA CRITICIZED

PY260124 Moscow in Spanish to Latin America 0130 GMT 18 Feb 82

[Text] Venezuela intends to buy modern F-16 combat planes from the United States. The U.S. Senate has already given the nod for this transaction. President Luis Herrera has said that this purchase will in no way have a bearing on Venezuela's foreign policy, which is imbued with the idea that the Caribbean and Central America must constitute a zone of peace. The Venezuelan president added that the purchase is intended to renew the country's military material needed for national defense; the planes are to be acquired with no political or military strings attached to them.

Washington, however, holds a different viewpoint. President Reagan declared that the objective of this transaction is for the planes sold to Venezuela to serve as a counterforce to the Cuban Air Force. This declaration means that some conditions of political and military nature are being imposed on Caracas. Venezuela is being pushed toward a conflict with a fraternal and peaceful country. As could be expected, Reagan's compromising statement elicited a strong reaction in Venezuelan public opinion and political circles. Former President Carlos Andres Perez viewed that statement as an attempt to transform Venezuela into some sort of U.S. military base from which to launch aggressive actions in the region. Deputy Vincente (Laguer) and Senator (Fadala Laga) referred to the suspicious maneuverings of the White House as an outright offense to the sovereignty and independence of the country and swore to oppose the militarist and hegmonic plans of the Yankee masters.

The alarm and outrage of the Venezuelans are understandable, because Washington's anti-Cuban aggressive plans are not the result of mere speculation. U.S. spokesmen talk quite openly about these plans and the press publishes the details. It is unlikely that Venezuelans have not heard about the news printed by the Washington POST which described in minute detail different aspects of the openly aggressive designs of the White House to transform the Caribbean and Central America into a theater of military operations.

One of the points in such plans has to do with President Reagan's revelation of the conditions to attached to the sales of Yankee combat planes to Venezuela. According to the Washington POST, the point is to exert direct pressure on Cuba by blockading the oil supply lines, conducting air incursions against the Cuban Armed Forces and installations. This gives the Venezuelans something to think about: The intention is to force the Venezuelans to blockade the oil supply lines to Cuba, possibly the supply of their own oil, by air attacks against oil tankers; to force the Venezuelan Air Force to participate in attacks on Cuban territory. The land of Bolivar will then really become a military base of the Pentagon, as former President Andres Perez put it.

The maintenance of such a base will cost the gringos nothing. What's more, the Venezuelans will pay the Yankee treasury for the F-16's stationed at this base. These aggressive plans of the United States in the continent also give the governments of other countries which imprudently buy U.S.-made war materiel something to think about, because conditions detrimental to their sovereign rights in questions of foreign policy might be imposed on them, just as has been done to the Venezuelans. The case of Venezuela further proves that Washington uses arms sales to other countries as an instrument to make them part of its dangerous militarist adventures.

The U.S. administrators demand that Latin Americans pay for Yankee arms not only in dollars but with their own blood as well.

NATO EXERCISES OFF CUBA: 'DANGEROUS PATH'

LD251724 Moscow World Service in English 1400 GMT 25 Feb 82

[Text] According to news agency reports the United States and several of its NATO allies will hold large-scale military exercises off Cuba between February 27th and March 18th. Vladimir Korotkov makes these comments:

Holding maneuvers at a time when the situation in Central America is very tense is tantamount to a dangerous and irresponsible provocation. Instead of settling the situation politically along the lines proposed by the Mexican president, Jose Lopez Portillo, and the Nicaraguan Government, the American administration is whipping up tension. President Reagan's speech to the Organization of American States abounded in crude and groundless attacks on independent countries of Central America and the Caribbean. The President ignored the peace initiatives of southern neighbors and said that the United States was ready to do everything necessary to prevent the appearance of what he described as a new Cuba in the region.

Press reports say the American administration intends to ask Congress to increase economic and military aid to pro-American regimes in Central America. The lion's share of this aid is designed for the Salvadoran junta waging a real war against the peoples.

The coming war games off the coast of Cuba should be considered in the context of overall American policy in that part of the world. The United States is using every means to restore its positions there and block national liberation movements in Central America and the Caribbean. The CBS television network has reported that the United States is showing its naval muscle also to Nicaragua and El Salvador.

American destroyers carrying electronic spying equipment have started appearing in the Gulf of Fonseca, which washes the coasts of both countries. Observers feel this is part of practical preparations for major military adventures.

The New York TIMES recalls incidents involving American ships in the Gulf of Tonkin that led to the American invasion of Vietnam. One can also recall that the Americans blew up their cruiser Maine in Havana Bay to have a pretext for interfering in the Cuban liberation war against Spanish domination. In a word the American administration has entered a very dangerous path which can lead to far-reaching consequences.

One can only add to this that by taking part in exercises off the Cuban coast Canada, Britain, Holland and Federal Germany share with the United States the responsibility for adventurist aggressive policies in Central America and the Caribbean.

HAITIAN LEFTIST LEADER SCORES MINI-MARSHALL PLAN

PY252128 Moscow Radio Peace and Progress in Spanish to Latin America 0130 GMT 24 Feb 82

[Statement by Rene Theodore, secretary general of the United Party of Haitian Communists; date and place not given -- recorded]

[Text] A great deal has been said recently about the mini-Marshall plan for the Caribbean. Many things have been said and a lot of promises have been made about improving the living conditions in the Caribbean.

U.S. imperialism has unleashed attacks and new maneuvers to make other forces take part in the efforts to quiet down the voices of protest in the Caribbean, as if the problems of improving living and working conditions in the Caribbean were so important for U.S. imperialism.

U.S. imperialism has tried to change our islands into areas for discarding nuclear waste, jeopardizing the health of our people. The same imperialism has already transformed the Caribbean Sea into a dirty sea, destroying fishing and depriving our population of food. To tell the truth, this mini-Marshall Plan for the Caribbean conceals many Yankee objectives against our people.

(?Originally American officials were not frightened). U.S. officials labeled Cuba as the last socialist country; they said there would be no more Cubas. Then Grenada emerged, a small island which chose independence and anti-imperialist progress with a view toward becoming socialist. U.S. imperialism was then frightened by the socialist victory in Nicaragua and other possibilities of victory in the Caribbean.

U.S. imperialism is currently paying attention to our islands as [words indistinct] for example by Reagan's plan to visit Barbados next April. This is hostile attention aimed at the revolution in Grenada, the Cuban revolution and other revolutionary movements in the Caribbean and Central America. The people of the Caribbean, Central America and South America will continue to be on guard and to maintain solidarity to prevent the aggression of reactionary forces in the Caribbean against any successful movement in the region. This new imperialist maneuver being prepared is the so-called mini-Marshall Plan for the Caribbean.

VATCHENKO WRITES ON UKRAINE'S DEVELOPMENT

LD252234 Moscow TASS in English 2131 GMT 25 Feb 82

[Text] Moscow, 25 Feb, (TASS) -- The Soviet Ukraine, an equal among equals in the constellation of the Soviet republics, is flourishing and looks forward to the 60th anniversary of the USSR formation, Aleksey Vatchenko, the president of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic, writes in the newspaper IZVESTIYA.

In the closeknit family of the Soviet republics, the Ukraine has made a huge step in the political, economic and social development, he writes. It has become a republic with highly-developed industry, intensive agriculture, advanced science and technology. The economy of the Soviet Ukraine is an integral part of the single dynamically developing complex of the Soviet Union's economy. Only in the past two five-year-plan periods, the industrial output of the Ukraine went up by 72 percent. The industrial output of the Ukraine is now 250 per cent greater than was the output of the entire land of Soviets in 1940. The Ukraine's agricultural output has trebled on the pre-revolutionary period.

There are over 150 branches in the republic's industry now: powerful metallurgy, diversified machinebuilding, large shipbuilding, the developed chemical industry, light and food industry. The Ukraine is one of the biggest granaries of the Soviet Union. Culture of the population developed immensely. 813 people in every thousand of people employed in the national economy have higher or secondary education. Every third person is studying. About 200 thousand of scientific researchers, a great number of workers in culture and art work fruitfully in the republic.

Further development of the republic's economy, the rising of the material standards of the people has been ensured in the first year of the Eleventh Five-Year Plan period (1981-1985), Aleksey Vatchenko writes further. As compared with 1980, the national income in the Ukraine rose by three per cent. The productivity of industrial labour went up by 2.3 per cent. Over three-quarters of the increment of the output results from the increase of the labour productivity. More than 190 large industrial facilities went into operation. About 18 million square metres of housing was built. Many social and cultural facilities and every-day amenities were built. Despite unfavourable weather conditions, the rural toilers reached the target and sold to the state 827 million poods of grain. The purchases of other farm products have also been increased.

ROMANOV ATTENDS LENINGRAD MEETING ON HOUSING

LD252154 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1600 GMT 25 Feb 82

[Text] Today a session of the Leningrad Gorispolkom discussed the work of local Soviets connected with the development of housing and with improving the use and state of repair of the housing stock. The people's deputies who spoke at the session noted that improvement of the housing conditions of Leningraders is an integral part of the plan for the integrated economic and social development of the city in the 11th 5-Year Plan. In this period it is intended to put into use about 10 million square meters of housing in new houses and houses that have been given a capital overhaul. In the 10th 5-Year Plan over 700,000 Leningraders improved their housing conditions.

Comrade Romanov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Leningradskiy Obkom, took part in the work of the session.

DUSHANBE PRESENTS RED BANNER TO TADZHIK SSR

LD261206 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0900 GMT 26 Feb 82

[Text] The Tadzhik SSR was presented today with the challenge Red Banner of the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU and the Komosomol Central Committee for competition results in 1981. The banner was presented at a meeting in Dushanbe of the republic's party and economic aktiv by Comrade Kostandov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers. He warmly congratulated the republic's working people on the high award.

A speech was made at the meeting by Comrade Rasulov, first secretary of the Tadzhikistan Communist Party Central Committee. Here are some facts and figures from his report: Last year the republic's industry marketed above-plan goods to the value of R84 million. Tadzhik grain growers gave the country 25,000 tons of cotton [as heard] more than planned. Over the year 30 big stores and works and more than 20,000 new apartments were put into service.

The aktiv meeting approved enhanced socialist pledges for 1982.

UK PAPER ON PENALTIES FOR SEEKING TO EMIGRATE

PM251523 London THE DAILY TELEGRAPH in English 25 Feb 82 p 6

[Nigel Wade dispatch: "Ploy To Keep Scientists in Russia"]

[Text] Moscow -- Soviet officials in Moscow are reported to be using a new form of victimisation against Jewish scientists seeking to emigrate to Israel.

Several were recently stripped of their academic degrees for committing "an unpatriotic action" in applying to leave. Others were having their qualifications "reviewed." This was in addition to the established practice of dismissing from work most who apply to emigrate.

Thirteen scientists have written to President Navon of Israel, saying they are "being made examples of" to deter others. Most of the 13 were formerly professors at Moscow's university or held senior posts under the Soviet Academy of Sciences.

"We are being destroyed as scholars and as breadwinners," their letter says.

"As a punishment for our desire to go to Israel we are faced not just with imposed resignations and the loss of earnings. We no longer have a right to our profession. All is done to smash us into suffocating isolation from science.

"We are banned from lecturing or teaching and may not publish results of our research. We are no longer members of academic societies. Scientific libraries are closed to us."

The scientists say Soviet publishers have a practice of neglecting references to their works which has made their studies open to theft and mutilation. They add: "We find that we are hostages to be kept for demonstrating how futile and dangerous it is to apply for emigration."

A similar letter, appealing for help from Western scientists was recently sent to the British scientific journal NATURE.

One of the signatories was Prof Yuriy Medvedkov, former head of the Soviet Institute of Geography. He is not Jewish but has applied to emigrate to Israel with his Jewish wife.

Since then he has been pushed out of his job and says that his academic credentials are being scrutinised for possible cancellation.

Prof Medvedkov says the practice of cancelling academic qualifications is a new form of retribution.

He blames "middle-level anti-Semites" for it and doubts that it results from a specific government order. The anti-Semites were exploiting a regulation governing academic qualifications which says degrees may be cancelled where the holder is guilty of a crime, gross immorality or an unpatriotic action.

The professor adds that it is a violation of the Helsinki Human Rights Accords to punish anyone for applying to emigrate and join relatives abroad.

PRAVDA EDITORIAL ON NUCLEAR POWER DEVELOPMENT

LD261000 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 2300 GMT 25 Feb 82

[PRAVDA review]

[Text] The responsible tasks of builders of nuclear power stations are the subject of an editorial entitled "Building Sites of Nuclear Power Generation." The speeding up of building nuclear power stations, it is stated here, is one of the most important tasks. By the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, it is envisaged that nuclear power stations specifically will provide most of the increase in the generation of electricity in the European part of the country. This will improve the fuel and power balance, improve the reliability of power supplies and provide great savings in expenditure on transportation. In the 11th 5-Year Plan, it is intended to hand over for use a minimum of twice as much of this sort of generating capacity as in the 10th plan and to put the construction of generating sets on a production-line basis. A project for series-built power stations has already been worked out in its general outlines; the prototype of these is being built at Zaporozhye. Near the building sites atomic power equipment building combines are being built, intended to coordinate the interests of the numerous subcontracting industrial and transport organizations and subordinate them to the common aim of bringing one power unit into operation every year.

All the same, so far the rate of development of nuclear power generation is below that set by the plan. The CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers recently adopted a decision directed toward speeding up the construction of nuclear power stations. It is to strengthen the production base of the power-generation builders and to provide them with more machines, equipment and personnel. More housing and amenities will be built for them.

Vigilant checking of the work on building nuclear power stations is one of the primary tasks of the local party organs, the PRAVDA editorial points out. By analyzing, as the situation demands, advanced experience in production line building and publicizing it, they should be more persistent in facilitating its widespread propagation. A resolute stop should also be put to the practice of diverting material resources from nuclear power stations to other projects -- this still occurs in a number of places.

The tasks of the power generation builders is to bring into operation on schedule, or ahead of schedule, the capacities of nuclear power stations. Scientists and specialists must constantly improve methods of designing and building them, with the aim of further reducing the labor cost per kilowatt of capacity of nuclear power stations. This will make it possible to build up the generation of electricity at an increased rate and will create a reliable foundation for the dynamic development of the Soviet economy in the coming decade.

PLANNING DEPARTMENT CHIEF CITED ON PLAN RESULTS

LD222122 Moscow World Service in English 1500 GMT 22 Feb 82

[From the "Magazine" program]

[Summary] The 26th CPSU Congress, held a year ago in Moscow, approved economic and social programs for the 1980's. Our correspondent has interviewed Boris Gostev, chief of the Planning and Finance Organs Department at the CPSU Central Committee. Boris Gostev said that the planning committee drafted and the Supreme Soviet then adopted a 5-year plan for economic and social development from 1981 to 1985.

He then stated: "Regrettably, we expect a number of unfavorable factors in the eighties.

"One is the continuing effect of the Second World War on the growth of the work force in the country; another one is high spending on fossil fuel extraction in remote eastern and northern areas and also high costs of environmental protection; and yet another factor is that for 3 years now there have been droughts as well as persistent tension in the world. Nevertheless, despite these objective difficulties, social and economic development has been going smoothly and the national income, which is the major indicator of economic and social advancement, went up during the first year of the current 5-year period by 3.2 percent. The key economic branches have received fresh impetus in all 15 constituent republics. Industrial production in the country has grown by 3.4 percent. There has been an increase in the output of metal, chemical goods, machinery and industrial equipment and building materials. The production of fabrics, footwear, cloths and durable goods has increased too."

The official told us that the pace of economic growth in the USSR has been faster than in the capitalist countries, which are plagued by inflation and unemployment, and that the Soviet economy's results testify to the advantages of socialist economic planning. He went on to say: Another matter is that we have not exploited all the opportunities. A number of enterprises have not fulfilled their production plans or have failed to deliver goods and commodities to consumers. This concerns, above all, coal, rolled metal, timber and (?other) commodities.

Asked about the success of Soviet agriculture in 1981, Boris Gostev replied: "In 1981 we (?continued consolidating) industrial bases of agriculture. Toward this end we appropriated for this branch 27 percent of our total capital investment. There was a massive supply of trucks, harvester-combines, tractors and other farm machinery. Bad weather (?had its adverse) effects but despite that the farmers did their best to ensure adequate food supplies in the country. Thanks to their efforts there is enough grain to (?meet) the population's requirements in bread and bakery products. There was a good harvest of cotton, of 9.6 million tons -- higher than was harvested (?by an) average for the years between 1976 to 1980. Compared with the previous year, there was an increase in the output of meat, eggs and (?wool). But due to difficulties with fodder there was some decline in the production of milk.

"Asked what were the main features of the first year of the 5-year period, Boris Gostev said: The main feature was the growth of labor efficiency. Over the year it grew in industry by 2.7 percent, and in construction by 2 percent. As a result, a production in industry was 4/5 higher. Scientific and technological progress is a basis for effective production. Over the past year about 4,000 machines, devices, instruments and means of automation were designed. New technology was introduced at thousands of enterprises. (?Their) management was improved and many production processes were either mechanized or automated.

"Answering the question: What of the social results over the year that has passed since the 26th party congress, Boris Gostev said that in the Soviet Union's economic growth provides for implementing social programs and better living standards. This is borne out by the results of 1981, during which per capita real incomes grew by 3.3 percent. The prices of basic goods and services remained unchanged and the average monthly pay of factory and office workers and cooperative farmers increased. Minimum pensions were raised along with allowances for big families. The health service was improved. All forms of it are free. The number of doctors has reached 1 million. Soviet doctors account for 1/3 of all the doctors in the world. While cash incomes went up, the population's purchasing power increased, yet the demand on some food products and consumer goods exceeded the supply." Housing construction was carried out on a large-scale; education, science and culture were further advanced; and there was full employment.

BAKU PETROLEUM REFINING COMPLEXES COMPLETED

Letter to Brezhnev

WA101420 Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 5 Jan 82 p 1

[Letter to L.I. Brezhnev adopted at meeting of representatives of Baku working people]

[Text] Dear Leonid Ilich! We participants in the meeting -- representatives of labor collectives of the city of Baku -- like all of the republic's workers, received your cordial congratulations in connection with the great labor victory -- completion of the construction of a complex of production units for the catalytic reforming of gasoline at the Novo-Bakinskiy Oil Refinery imeni Vladimir Ilich and for primary petroleum refining at the Baku Oil Refinery imeni XXII Syezda KPSS and successful assimilation of their capacity -- with a feeling of tremendous enthusiasm and warm gratitude.

The construction of these most important economic projects of all-union significance has been under the direct supervision of the CPSU Central Committee and you personally. The instructions and advice you gave, Leonid Ilich, for accelerating the pace of capital construction and the efficient use of production potential, your constant concern for the unswerving development of the country's fuel-energy complex and your daily practical assistance played a tremendous part in the successful completion of these projects and their being brought to the designed level ahead of schedule.

Your greetings are a striking manifestation of the paternal concern and attention of the party and its Central Committee for Soviet Azerbaijan and our people and are moving new testimony to the party's inseparable ties to the people and its faith in the inexhaustible energy, will and patriotism of the people's masses. This is a tremendously inspiring and mobilizing incentive for the construction workers, petroleum refiners and all working people of the republic, summoning them to new labor accomplishments.

On behalf of the construction workers, assemblers, petroleum refiners and all working people of Azerbaijan, we participants in the meeting express our boundless gratitude to the CPSU Central Committee and Central Committee Politburo and to you personally, dear Leonid Ilich, for the warm congratulations and high evaluation of our work.

The installation and commissioning of the new production units for petroleum refining is further convincing testimony to our party's consistent implementation of the Leninist nationality policy, marks an important stage in the practical realization of the large-scale program for a radical modernization of the republic's petroleum-refining industry and is an integral part of the vast plan of the sector's social development with respect to an improvement in the workers' working and social conditions, a rise in the standard of production and protection and improvement of the natural environment.

At these projects the construction workers, assemblers and maintenance personnel of the republic have confidently mastered modern methods of erecting major industrial complexes and rapidly assimilating complex production processes. And we promise you, dear Leonid Ilich, that we will make efficient use of the accumulated experience to ensure the continued growth of economic potential, implementation of the great construction program of the 11th 5-Year Plan, accelerated development of the fuel sectors of industry and achievement of high final economic results.

Consistently implementing the decisions of the historic 26th CPSU Congress and the CPSU Central Committee November (1981) Plenum and inspired by your cordial congratulations and good wishes, dear Leonid Ilich, the construction workers, petroleum refiners and all working people of Azerbaijan are fully resolved to mark the second year of the 11th 5-Year Plan -- the year of the 60th anniversary of the formation of the USSR -- with shock labor, work in a Leninist, communist style and successful fulfillment of all plans and socialist pledges.

We assure the CPSU Central Committee and Central Committee Politburo and you personally, dear Leonid Ilich, that we will give all our strength, knowledge and ability for the achievement of the high parameters charted by the 26th CPSU Congress and make a fitting contribution to the strengthening of the economic and defensive might of our great motherland.

Adopted on 4 January 1982 at a ceremonial meeting devoted to the completion of the construction and commissioning of the petroleum-refining complex at the Baku oil refineries.

Aliyev Address

WAI01425 Baku BAKINSKIY RABOCHIY in Russian 5 Jan 82 pp 1-2

[AZERINFORM report on proceedings and Aliyev speech at 4 January meeting of representatives of Baku working people]

[Excerpts] A great labor victory has been won by the republic's construction workers and petroleum refiners -- the construction of a complex of production units for the catalytic reforming of gasoline and primary petroleum refining has been complete and the commissioned capacity has been assimilated ahead of schedule. The participants in the installation and assimilation of the new complex were cordially congratulated on the great labor victory by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

A meeting of representatives of Baku working people held on 4 January at the Baku Oil Refinery imeni XXII Syezda KPSS was devoted to Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's greetings. Construction workers, assemblers, planners, petroleum refiners, scientists and creative intelligentsia gathered. The banners and crimson streamers on which was inscribed "Dear Leonid Ilich Brezhnev's Greetings Are an Inspiration to New Labor Successes," "We Will Fulfill the Decisions of the 26th Party Congress!" and "Glory to the CPSU!" fluttered in the wind.

On the improvised rostrum were G.A. Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee; K.M. Bagirov, O.A. Bagirov, G.A. Gasanov, V.A. Guseynov, A.V. Kovtunov, I.A. Mamedov, F.E. Musayev, G.N. Seidov, S.B. Tatliyev, K.A. Khaililov and Z.M. Yusif-zade, members of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee Bureau; R.E. Mekhtiyev and D.M. Muslim-zade, candidate members of the Central Committee Bureau; L.A. Bychkov, deputy minister of petroleum-refining and petrochemical industry of the USSR; S.K. Abbasaliyev, deputy chairman of the Azerbaijan SSR Council of Ministers; A.D. Lemberanskiy, president of the Azerbaijan SSR Academy of Sciences; G.B. Abdullayev, corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences; and participants in the construction and assimilation of the complex.

The meeting was opened by V.A. Guseynov, first secretary of Bakinskiy Gorkom.

The floor was given to G.A. Aliyev, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee, who was warmly greeted by those assembled.

Dear comrades!

The start of 1982 -- the second year of the 11th 5-Year Plan -- has been marked for the Azerbaijan working people by a great and joyous event. Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, has cordially congratulated the construction workers, assemblers, planners and maintenance personnel on a great labor victory -- the completion of the construction of a complex of production units for the catalytic reforming of gasoline and primary petroleum refining and the successful assimilation of the installed capacity. (stormy applause)

(To stormy, long-lasting applause, Comrade Aliyev read out the greetings from Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev.)

Comrades! The labor victory that has been won is a result of the highly organized, intensive and efficient work of the multinational collective of participants in the construction and assimilation of the new complex for petroleum refining at the republic's oil refineries and a great deal of work by Azerbaijan party, soviet, trade union and Komsomol authorities. And it is gratifying to know that the success that has been achieved is highly appreciated by the party, the CPSU Central Committee and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev personally. (stormy, prolonged applause) Leonid Ilich's warm greetings and his kind wishes are a tremendous inspiring and mobilizing incentive for the construction workers and all working people of the republic, and they summon us to new accomplishments for the good of our great motherland. (stormy, prolonged applause)

The greetings embody with new force Leonid Ilich's paternal attention to our republic and to our people's deeds and aspirations. They express again and again Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's constant concern for the unswerving development of the country's fuel-energy complex as the very foundation of its economy.

I would like to recall today that 5 years ago Leonid Ilich addressed greetings to the construction workers who had secured in a short time the commissioning of a complex for petroleum refining at the Novo-Bakinskiy Oil Refinery imeni Vladimir Ilich, describing it as an important step forward in implementing the wide-ranging program for a radical modernization of the republic's petroleum-refining industry.

Leonid Ilich's messages to the labor collectives are, comrades, striking, moving testimony to the party's indissoluble ties to the people and its faith in the inexhaustible energy, unshakable willpower and ardent patriotism of the people's masses. And today's meeting of representatives of Baku's working people is a convincing new demonstration of the unity of party and people and the close cohesion of the working people of Soviet Azerbaijan around the CPSU Central Committee and the Central Committee Politburo headed by the loyal continuer of the great Lenin's cause, outstanding figure of the international communist and workers' movement and great fighter for peace and the peoples' well-being -- Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. (stormy, prolonged applause)

On behalf of the participants in the meeting and all working people of Baku and on behalf of the party organization and the entire people of Azerbaijan we express to dear Leonid Ilich Brezhnev ardent gratitude from the depths of the people's heart for the warm congratulations and constant attention to and paternal concern for our republic. (stormy applause)

The installation of the major complex of production units for primary petroleum refining, the electric demineralization plant-atmospheric-vacuum pipe still [LOUI-AVT], at the Baku Oil Refinery imeni XXII Syezda KPSS and the catalytic reforming complex at the Novo-Bakinskiy Oil Refinery imeni Vladimir Ilich joined the list of most important national economic projects of all-union significance whose construction was under the direct supervision of the CPSU Central Committee and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev personally.

Dear comrade construction workers, assemblers and maintenance personnel! You displayed a valuable initiative -- completed the construction and commissioned the units and assimilated their rated capacity ahead of schedule. Your initiative was approved by the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee. And we note today with a feeling of profound satisfaction that you have kept your word and that the socialist pledges have been fulfilled with honor. (stormy applause) The complexes have started up considerably in advance of the scheduled times. Catalytic reforming has begun at full capacity 4 months ahead of schedule. The load of the ELOU-AVT has as of today also been brought to the designed level.

This great success has come about thanks to the fact that all construction sections worked with a full input. The complexes were built in accordance with a network schedule by the brigade-contract method and with the extensive application of consolidated unit-bloc assembly and the latest structures and materials. The installation of these projects was no easy matter, not only in terms of the nature and scale of the work and the complexity of the flow charts but also owing to the need to erect them in the extremely cramped conditions of the operating plants.

Thanks to the high level of organization of the work of the construction workers, assemblers and the client in the construction of the complexes, R94 million of capital investments were assimilated, construction and installation was performed to the tune of R37 million, 97,000 cubic meters of concrete and ferroconcrete were laid, 24,000 tons of modern equipment and metal structures were assembled, more than 8,000 of the latest control and automatics instruments were installed and 326 kilometers of pipelines and almost 300 kilometers of cable were laid in a short time.

On this joyous and ceremonial day, on behalf of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee and Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and Council of Ministers, I wholeheartedly congratulate all the participants in the construction and assimilation of the new works on the splendid labor victory and the high evaluation made by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev. (stormy applause) We express to all of you our cordial gratitude for your selfless labor and creative attitude toward the assigned job and wish you good health, personal happiness and great successes in implementing the 11th 5-Year Plan. (stormy applause)

Today I would like to mention in particular the pacesetters of socialist competition and those who, by their example, inspired everyone to the ahead-of-schedule fulfillment of the quotas. The highest appraisal is merited by the work of the brigades of construction workers, assemblers and maintenance personnel led by Hero of Socialist Labor Kudrat Shakyarov; Azerbaijan SSR Supreme Soviet Deputy Artyum Mirzoyan; Tarek Bagirov, delegate to the 26th CPSU Congress; Anatoliy Lukyanov, Bashir Muradov and Veli Dzhabrailov, holders of orders of labor glory; senior operators Mazakhir Veliyev and Mikhail Semenov; and many others. (stormy applause)

Leaders and specialists and many labor collectives of the republic Ministry of Industrial Construction, the Glavazmontazhspetsstroy and the Ministry of Petroleum-Refining and Petrochemical Industry worked well. A great deal of work was performed by the party, soviet and planning authorities of the city of Baku.

We express special gratitude to the USSR Ministry of Petroleum-Refining and Petrochemical Industry and minister Viktor Stepanovich Fedorov for great assistance in the installation and assimilation of the complexes and in all the operations for a radical modernization of Azerbaijan's petroleum-refining industry. (stormy applause)

The fraternal cooperation and mutual assistance of the peoples of the Soviet Union and the socialist community countries was demonstrated strikingly and convincingly in the construction of the complexes. Dozens of plants in the union republics supplied the construction sites with equipment, materials and products. The engineering equipment of the ELOU-AVT was manufactured in the GDR, whose specialists, together with our workers and engineers, participated actively in the installation of the complex and the adjustment of its equipment and instruments.

We send all the fraternal peoples words of cordial gratitude for their support and for their fidelity to friendship and the principles of proletarian socialist internationalism. (stormy applause)

Comrades! The completion of the construction and the commissioning and assimilation of the capacity of the new complexes is, as Comrade L.I. Brezhnev observed in his greetings, "a big new step along the path to the radical modernization and retooling of the republic's petroleum-refining industry enabling us to considerably increase production efficiency and the quality of the manufactured product and to make more rational use of raw material resources and intermediate products."

Here are just a few figures and facts. The ELOU complex, which incorporates modern processes in primary petroleum refining and a strong raw material base, will make it possible to considerably increase the yield of white petroleum products, obtain high-quality motor oils, halve the losses of oil and petroleum products, reduce the expenditure of energy resources by a factor of 1.4 and increase labor productivity 20 percent.

The complex for the catalytic reforming of gasoline is a unique production facility in Azerbaijan's petroleum-refining industry. It has made it possible to increase the production of high-quality nonethyated gasoline by a factor of 3.5, increase labor productivity by a factor of 1.5 and certify the entire product in the highest quality category. Thanks to the ahead-of-schedule assimilation of the capacity of the complex, an additional large quantity of high-octane gasoline has been produced, output to the tune of several million rubles has been sold over and above the plan, the cost of the production of gasoline has been reduced by a factor of 1.7, above-plan profit of R6.2 million has been obtained and over 2 million kilowatt-hours of electric power have been saved.

The new complexes are a part of the far-reaching program for the radical reorganization and modernization of the republic's petroleum-refining industry that was drawn up in 1970 and was embodied in the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Council of Ministers decrees in July 1970 and July 1976 with respect to the Azerbaijan SSR, decrees adopted on the initiative of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev. This program was dictated by the fact that despite its 100-year-plus history and important role in providing the country's national economy with fuel, Azerbaijan's petroleum-refining industry had at that time, as a result of a lack of attention to its development, extremely backward technology and obsolescent and obsolete equipment.

We can say with profound satisfaction that the planned program is being fulfilled successfully and that the 1980's will see its completion in full. (applause)

New complexes for the primary refining of sulfurous oils and oil deparaffination, deasphalting and hydrotreating started up and petroleum catalytic cracking and atmospheric-vacuum distillation and oil-production plants were retooled and modernized in the 9th and 10th 5-Year Plans. The plants were switched to an enclosed circulating water-supply system, white and black petroleum products were carried in bulk out of Baku, a complex for utilization of the waste-gases of petroleum refining was installed and a number of low-capacity installations was liquidated for the purpose of improving environmental protection. Almost R400 million of capital investments were invested in the development of the sector as a whole in the last decade.

The commissioning of new installations with a high level of equipment and modern means of control and automation provided enables us to raise the republic's petroleum-refining industry to a qualitatively new level in terms of all technical-economic indicators and to completely liquidate obsolete production facilities. In a short time we will be able to concentrate all petroleum refining at two highly automated modern refineries, the Novo-Bakinskiy Oil Refinery imeni Vladimir Ilich, specializing in the production of fuel, and the Refinery imeni XXII Syezda KPSS, specializing in high-quality motor oils.

To sum up briefly what has been said, we may note with satisfaction that the radical reorganization of the petroleum-refining industry, which essentially means the creation of new refineries with modern technology, is providing primarily for a sharp increase in production efficiency and work quality and its emergence at the frontiers of the highest demands of scientific-technical progress. (applause)

Second, it is of tremendous social significance and is largely changing the nature of the petroleum refiners' work, at the same time demanding higher skills for successful control of the modern, highly automated production processes.

And a further, perhaps most important, feature of the modernization is that it is aimed at improving the environment. Harmful waste going into the atmosphere and the Caspian has already been reduced considerably, and many gas jets have been extinguished. The new installations are themselves, figuratively speaking, protecting the health of man and the illustrious workers of our own Baku. (applause)

The change in the appearance of your refinery with the introduction of the new complex is eloquent testimony to this. It has soared high into the air with openwork steel structures over an area on which previously there were low-capacity, primitive works whose waste poisoned the air. And although the old, unprepossessing installations still stand alongside, the new installations have announced their presence strikingly: green beds and trees have appeared on the grounds of the refinery; and it is entirely turned toward the near future, as it were. The day when Shaumyanskiy Rayon, the area of the oil refineries, so-called Black City, becomes a flowering green oasis of Soviet Azerbaijan's capital is drawing nearer and nearer. (stormy applause)

Comrades! Our country has embarked confidently on the second year of the 11th 5-Year Plan. The past year was the year of the 26th party congress, which revealed new historic prospects to the Soviet people. It was a year of great creative work and intensive struggle for the preservation and consolidation of peace. The congress' decisions won nationwide approval and are being implemented successfully.

Azerbaijan's working people have embarked on the new year of 1982 with the knowledge of having done their duty well.

The workers of the republic's industry fulfilled the annual plan for the volume of sold output and production of the majority of the most important products ahead of schedule -- on 24 December. Almost R200 million worth of products were sold over and above the plan. The growth rate industrial production was 7 percent compared with the planned 5.4 percent. Labor productivity increased considerably, the quality of manufactured products improved and the targets for profits and a reduction in prime production costs were exceeded.

Positive changes occurred in capital construction, and a high growth rate was achieved in its main indicators. All projects of paramount state importance were commissioned on schedule. A big program of social construction was implemented, more than 18,000 families obtained new well-appointed apartments and the quotas for the commissioning of schools and other cultural-social facilities were fulfilled.

The agricultural workers, who under difficult weather conditions fulfilled the plans and high socialist pledges for the production and procurement of all types of agricultural product ahead of schedule and achieved record indicators in the production of grain, cotton, grapes, vegetables and other crops, marked the past year with outstanding achievements.

The successes of Azerbaijan's working people and the activity of the republic party organization were highly praised in the report of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, at the 26th congress, in his speech at the CPSU Central Committee November (1981) Plenum and in Leonid Ilich's warm, cordial greetings to Azerbaijan's agricultural workers. (stormy applause)

We can state with complete confidence that a good foundation was laid in 1981 for the achievement of even higher results and the successful fulfillment of quotas in 1982. (applause) Azerbaijan's working people are fully resolved, as summoned by the CPSU Central Committee and USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and Council of Ministers New Year congratulations to the Soviet people, to mark the year of the 60th socialist pledges. (stormy applause)

I congratulate you once again, dear comrades, on the splendid labor victory, express to you profound gratitude for the inspired labor and wish all of you in the new year happiness, strong health and great labor accomplishments in the name of the prosperity of our great socialist fatherland. (stormy, prolonged applause)

We assure the CPSU Central Committee, Central Committee Politburo and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev personally that in response to the constant concern and attention of the party and government and the high evaluation of their labor, Azerbaijan's working people will work with even greater energy and in shock fashion and will devote all their strength, knowledge and ability to successfully implement the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and our party Central Committee's November (1981) Plenum. (stormy applause)

The people of Azerbaijan will mark 1982 and the entire 11th 5-Year Plan with new labor accomplishments. (stormy applause)

Honor and glory to the working class of Azerbaijan! (stormy applause)

Glory to its vanguard -- the heroic oil workers and petroleum refiners! (stormy applause)

Long live the CPSU -- inspiration and organizer of all our victories! (stormy, prolonged applause)

L.A. Bychkov, deputy minister of petroleum-refining and petrochemical industry of the USSR, who addressed the meeting, read out a letter of congratulations to the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee and republic Council of Ministers and Ministry of Petroleum-Refining and Petrochemical Industry from V.S. Fedorov, minister of petroleum-refining and petrochemical industry of the USSR. It said, in part:

All of the country's petroleum refiners rejoice with you in your labor victory -- completion of the construction of a complex of production units for the catalytic reforming of gasoline and primary petroleum refining and successful assimilation of the installed capacity. This success was highly praised in the greetings of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

Following the glorious traditions of Azerbaijan's working class, the petroleum refiners, construction workers, assemblers and planning and research organization workers have raised the level of Azerbaijan's petroleum-refining industry in a short time. Petroleum is now refined at large-scale modern complexes. The scientific-technical basis for an increase in the efficiency of the use of oil and its extended refining is created by your creative labor.

The ministry board has warmly congratulated the participants in the construction and assimilation of the complex on the great labor success and expressed confidence that in response to L.I. Brezhnev's greetings and under the leadership of the Azerbaijan Communist Party and Government the republic's petroleum refiners, fulfilling the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the CPSU Central Committee November (1981) Plenum, will achieve new labor successes in the 11th 5-Year Plan for the good of our beloved motherland.

Like all workers of our republic, T.Sh. Safaraliyev, minister of industrial construction of the Azerbaijan SSR, said, the construction workers and assemblers have interpreted Comrade L.I. Brezhnev's greetings as a further manifestation of the concern of the party and government and dear Leonid Ilich personally for our republic and as a high evaluation of its achievements.

Having observed that the reforming and ELOU-AVT complexes were built under the conditions of the operating enterprises, the minister emphasized that the difficulties that arose were surmounted thanks to the close cooperation of the construction worker, assembler, planner and maintenance personnel collectives. The client -- republic Ministry of Petroleum-Refining and Petrochemical Industry -- tackled all questions on a timely and precise basis and helped out when necessary, sending in experienced workers who specialized in the installation of petroleum-refining equipment. More than R90 million of capital investments were assimilated in a short time and R40 million worth of construction and installation work were performed as a result.

On behalf of the construction workers and assemblers, Comrade Sarafaliyev promised that the sector's workers would give all their strength and experience to accomplish the tasks set by the party and do everything to ensure that their labor deeds secure the continued growth of the country's economy.

The huge shape of the new installation of the Baku Oil Refinery imeni XXII Syezda KPSS points skyward at the very shores of the Caspitan. It appears even more magnificent in the vicinity of its predecessors -- installations that had served for an appreciable length of time. And the grounds on which it is situated are distinguished by particular cleanliness and are particularly well laid out. There is no sense that right alongside in an intricate interweaving of production lines the powerful petroleum-refining process is under way.

G.A. Aliyev and other leaders of the republic visited the ELOU-AVT to familiarize themselves with its work. They reviewed its many meters of interlocking openwork and visited the model room, where the entire complex is reproduced in miniature. Once again congratulating the petroleum refiners, construction workers and planners on the great labor victory, Comrade Aliyev expressed satisfaction that petroleum refining, which remains a leading sector of the republic's industry, is developing intensively. Now the catalytic reforming plant alone supplies all of the trans-Caucasus, the north Caucasus and parts of Central Asia with gasoline.

Petroleum refining has always been a real attribute of Baku and its wealth, but at the same time it has also been a disaster poisoning the air and polluting the city. And the creation of the complex of installations, which are powerful and highly efficient and which do not harm the environment, is of tremendous social significance, G.A. Aliyev emphasized.

The refinery's workers and foremost construction workers and representatives of the planners expressed gratitude to the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee and its Politburo and the republic government for their constant and consistent concern for the development of petroleum refining and modernization of the sector's enterprises, which has transformed the refineries' outward appearance and markedly improved the city's atmosphere....

Mazair Mamedov has worked at the refinery for approximately two decades. A graduate of the Azerbaijan Institute of Oil and Chemistry imeni M. Azizbekov, he has considerable experience in work at oil-distillation installations, but even he had to become a pupil again -- so complex and responsible is the position of senior operator of the new

installation. He was trained at the Novo-Bakinskiy Oil Refinery imeni Vladimir Ilich, where the first ELOU-AVT was built and assimilated. M. Mamedov told the guests about how he has managed to handle the new duties in the spacious and bright premises of the new installation.

Having warmly congratulated the specialist, Comrade Aliyev inquired after the work of the plant's collective and questioned him in detail about the working conditions and difficulties encountered in the course of assimilating the complex production process. These are the people to whom our writers, artists and composers should devote their works, he said, addressing the representatives of the creative intelligentsia. The construction workers who have fundamentally transformed this one-time besmeared section of the refinery, the petroleum refiners who are dealing freely and easily with the most complex equipment -- they are, after all, beautiful in their work. And it is the creative workers' task to meet the workers of our enterprises as often as possible and extol the people of labor.

Questions concerning an intensification of production and an increase in the yield and a rise in the quality of the petroleum-refining and petrochemical end product were touched on in a conversation with the scientists, and the need for a further increase in science's contribution to the development of the republic's economy was discussed.

In conclusion, G.A. Aliyev expressed confidence that the petroleum refiners would make every effort to ensure that the new installation is a model of efficient work and that the enterprise would create optimum conditions for the highly productive labor and full-fledged recreation of the collective.

USUBALIYEV AT KURPSAYSKAYA GES UNIT MEETING

WA101515 Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 30 Dec 82 pp 1, 2

[KIRTAG report on Kirgiz party leader's speech at 29 December meeting to commemorate completion of a GES unit]

[Excerpts] A ceremonial meeting was held 29 December on the ahead-of-schedule start-up of the second unit at the Kurpsayskaya GES.

Eleven in the morning. T.U. Usubaliyev, first secretary of the Kirgiz Communist Party Central Committee; T.Kh. Koshoyev, chairman of the Kirgiz SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium; A. Dyuysheyev, chairman of the Kirgiz SSR Council of Ministers; K. Abdrayev, first secretary of Talasskiy Obkom; R.S. Kulmatov, first secretary of Oshskiy Obkom; representatives of party, soviet and Komsomol organizations of Talasskaya Oblast and the city of Kara-Kul; and leaders of construction and installation organizations headed for the station's engine room.

The meeting was opened by K. Abdrayev, first secretary of Talasskiy Obkom.

The floor was given to T. U. Usubaliyev, member of the CPSU Central Committee and first secretary of the Kirgiz Communist Party Central Committee.

Comrades! Today our hearts are filled with great joy, Comrade Usubaliyev said. We have gathered here on the occasion of a great new labor victory won by you hydraulic engineers: the second unit of the Kurpsayskaya GES has been commissioned ahead of schedule. The unit is operating reliably and has already produced 15 million kilowatt-hours of cheap electric power for Central Asia's joint power system.

It is gratifying to know that you hydraulic engineers have worked selflessly and with enthusiasm under the leadership of the party organizations and have honorably kept your promise to the CPSU Central Committee and to CPSU Central Committee General Secretary and Chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium Comrade L.I. Brezhnev on the eve of the 26th party congress.

Permit me on behalf of the Kirgiz Communist Party Central Committee, Kirgiz USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium and Council of Ministers and on behalf of all of the republic's working people to warmly and cordially congratulate the construction workers, assemblers, adjusters and maintenance personnel and the entire glorious thousands-strong collective of hydraulic engineers on the splendid labor victory.

Comrades! Your new labor feat is a striking example of Soviet people's boundless devotion to the Communist Party and its Leninist Central Committee headed by Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev. In warm, cordial greetings in connection with the start-up of the first unit of the Kurpsayskaya GES, Comrade Leonid Ilich Brezhnev expressed confidence that the republic's hydraulic engineers would continue to work with inspiration and ensure the ahead-of-schedule commissioning of the GES' remaining units. And today we joyfully report to Leonid Ilich Brezhnev, who is dear to all of us, that his behest is being fulfilled successfully. It is the first time in the history of domestic hydraulic engineering that two units with an overall capacity of 400,000 kilowatts have been commissioned in such a short time.

Comrades! Your splendid labor victory would have been impossible without great assistance from the fraternal republics and such labor collectives as the Kharkov Turbine Plant, Zaporozhtransformator, Izhorskiy zavod and Leningrade Metals Plant production associations and other enterprises, which supplied equipment for the Kurpsayskaya GES considerably ahead of schedule.

Permit me to cordially thank the communists and all workers of the enterprises of the fraternal republics for active participation in socialist competition in accordance with the "worker-relay" principle and express confidence that this cooperation will continue to develop in the future.

Close interaction was achieved in the construction of the Kurpsayskaya GES between the planners and production workers in the accomplishment of the most complex and most critical engineering tasks. I believe that this efficient cooperation will strengthen and develop in the construction of new GES -- the Task-Kumyr, Shamadly-Say and Kambaratinskiye hydropower stations.

The precise rhythm of all operations in the construction of the Kurpsayskaya GES was ensured by the hydraulic engineers' main headquarters -- the staff of the Naryngidroenergostroy Construction Administration.

Comrades! You have worked well in the first year of the 11th 5-Year Plan and responded with specific deeds to the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress. But even more responsible tasks lie ahead. The third and fourth units of the Kurpsayskaya GES have to be commissioned in 1982. The construction readiness of the main installations is very high, and there is no doubt that you will honorably fulfill your socialist pledges.

The Task-Kumyr GES is next. Work has already begun here, and the pace needs to be stepped up. Technical-economic substantiation of the Shamadly-Say GES needs to be confirmed at the start of next year, and it will then be possible to begin its construction.

Assimilation of the hydropower resources of the River Naryn is a great socioeconomic task. The Naryn series of GES not only generates the bulk of the electric power consumed in the republic but also transfers it to Central Asia's joint power system. This year the collective of the Toktogul GES has already generated almost 4.5 billion kilowatt-hours of electric power with a rated capacity of 4.4 billion kilowatt-hours. Since start-up the first unit of the Kurpsayskaya GES has generated almost 500 million kilowatt-hours, double the amount planned. Altogether, the GES installed on the Naryn have already generated approximately 30 billion kilowatt-hours of electric power.

K. Khuriyev, chief of the Naryngidroenergostroy Construction Administration, who spoke at the meeting, read out congratulatory telegrams on the ahead-of-schedule start-up of the second power unit addressed to the hydraulic engineers. He expressed profound gratitude to the Kirgiz Communist Party Central Committee and the republic's government for their constant assistance in fully providing the construction project with equipment and mechanisms and promised that in the second year of the 5-year plan the hydraulic engineers would bring the Kurpsayskaya GES to full capacity and actively develop work on the installation of the Tash-Kumyr GES.

With great enthusiasm, the participants in the meeting adopted a letter of greetings to the CPSU Central Committee and Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium, in which they reported the ahead-of-schedule start-up of the second unit of the Kurpsayskaya GES. Inspired by the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the CPSU Central Committee November (1981) Plenum, the hydraulic engineers adopted the pledge to commission the third power unit by the 112th anniversary of V.I. Lenin's birth and the fourth by the 65th anniversary of Great October and to develop intensively the construction of the Tash-Kumyr GES and preparatory work at the Kambaratinskiye GES.

TASS REPORTS NEW KAZAKHSTAN OIL PRODUCTION

LD251804 Moscow TASS in English 1740 GMT 25 Feb 82

[Text] Alma Ata, 25 Feb, TASS -- A powerful gush of oil and gas sprang from the depth of 3,800 metres at the Zhanazhol deposit in the west of Soviet Kazakhstan. Predictions of scientists that the deposit consists of several productive layers have been confirmed. The layers are situated one above the other at the depth between three and four and a half kilometres. It is believed that oil can be found also deeper.

The Zhanazhol deposit opened a new page in the history of oil prospecting in Kazakhstan. It proved the correctness of the hypothesis of the republican geologists about the presence of oil and gas in saline sedimentary deposits, the name given by specialists to rocks situated below salt domes -- underground mountains from crystal salt higher than the Alps. The discovery of Zhanazhol made it possible to create in Kazakhstan a new oil and gas producing region -- the fourth in number. The first three -- Emba, Mangyshlak and Buzachi -- are now playing a noticeable part in the Soviet fuel balance. This year they will produce for the first time more than 19 million tons of oil.

It is planned to increase oil production in Kazakhstan by one-third in 1981-1985, and gas by more than 1.5 times. This programme is being successfully implemented. Hundreds of boreholes have been put into operation since the beginning of the five-year period. As a result, more oil and gas were produced than envisaged by the state plan. In the Buzachi Peninsula, for instance, the rates of oil production nearly doubled.

A base for increasing further oil and gas production is being set up in Kazakhstan. Geological associations, specialising in oil and gas prospecting, have been established. They are engaged in prospecting in the regions between the Caspian Sea, the Ural River and the western slopes of the Tien Shan Mountains. Tens of geological structures which may contain fuel, have been mapped.

BRIEFS

KAZAKH OIL INDUSTRY -- Oil is of great importance in developing the Kazakh SSR economy. About 2 billion tanga [kopeck] will be spent in the current 5-year plan period to develop the oil industry. This amount is 1.5 times more than the total allocated for the same purpose during the past 5-year plan period. [Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 3 Feb 82 GF]

TURKMEN NATURAL GAS -- Another natural gas deposit has been tapped in the Karakum Desert of the Turkmen SSR. The natural gas extracted from the new deposit raises the total of natural gas production in the Turkmen SSR to 70 billion cubic meters. [Tashkent International Service in Uzbek 1700 GMT 4 Feb 82 GF]